

Weapons, Evidence of Gunfire Found in Embassy, British Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Police said Tuesday that they had found six weapons inside Libya's embassy building and obtained proof that someone inside had fired on demonstrators April 17, killing a police woman.

Additionally, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher rejected opposition calls for an independent inquiry into the government's handling of the incident and ordered instead an internal review to be

carried out by established security agencies.

Home Secretary Leon Brittan said in Parliament that the police

Although Qadhafi is still 'The Leader,' problems may be closing in. Insights, Page 8.

had found a spent cartridge case of the same caliber as the gun that killed the constable.

Mr. Brittan said "firearms residue" had been found on the carpet

below the window from which police believe an officer, Yvonne Fletcher, was shot and killed.

Commander William Hucklesby, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch, said the spent cartridge casing and traces of gunpowder had been found in a room close to the spot where witnesses reported seeing a gunman open fire.

In one room of the building on St. James's Square, police found two Colt Cobra .38-caliber revolvers, each loaded with five rounds of "dum-dum" bullets. Mr. Hucklesby said, "The bullets, which hollow heads, explode on impact."

Elsewhere in the embassy, Mr. Hucklesby said, police found another Colt .38, a Browning pistol, a Smith and Wesson .32-caliber revolver, a Beretta .25-caliber automatic pistol, ammunition, two pistol grips and eight bulletproof vests.

"We have found evidence that totally refutes Colonel Qadhafi's version of events, which is that British-trained police fired on the building," Mr. Hucklesby said.

He said that a counselor at the Saudi Embassy had been brought in as an observer and was present when the weapons and ammunition were found.

In Tripoli, Libyan police searched the British Embassy building Monday and Tuesday.

In a long statement to Parliament, Mr. Brittan said that the 30 Libyans expelled from the embassy last week had been searched with electronic scanners, implying that they had not been frisked, as previously reported.

He indicated that they had given some information under questioning at Sunningdale, Berkshire, before their departure. He said that police had concluded that one of two men, both accredited diplomats and hence immune from prosecution, had fired the shots that killed Miss Fletcher.

On Monday, police and troops blasted their way into the building on St. James's Square by blowing open a back door with a remote-controlled shotgun. The building had been empty since Friday, when the Libyans left the embassy after Britain ordered them expelled and their relatives with them.

When the Libyans left the embassy, they took 22 heavy canvas bags, which the British treated as diplomatic pouches, immune from search under the 1961 Vienna Convention. Police officials speculated at the time that whatever weapons were in the embassy at the time of the shooting were inside the bags.

Mrs. Thatcher in a letter to David Owen, leader of the opposition Social Democratic Party, rejected the idea of a major inquiry but said she had ordered an internal investigation in other countries.

Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, Nicaragua's foreign minister, said before the Contadora meeting Monday that his country rejects the proposals. He said that Nicaragua cannot reduce its military strength because it must "be able to defend our sovereignty; we are under attack."

Mr. d'Escoto said the Contadora countries were being used by the United States, which he said was engaged in a war against Nicaragua, and that another meeting could be held within two weeks.

The Honduran foreign minister.

(AP, NYT, UPI)

Managua Denies Request To Cut Its Armed Forces

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PANAMA CITY — Nicaragua has rejected proposals by three other Central American countries to reduce its military strength as part of an effort to ease regional tensions.

Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador jointly made a series of proposals last week for submission to foreign ministers of the so-called Contadora group, which is meeting to consider proposals for a negotiated peace in Central America.

The four Contadora members — Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia and Panama — had hoped to send the Central American ministers home with a draft treaty after the current meeting. But a spokeswoman for the group said only a joint statement could be expected after the second and final session Tuesday.

Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Cuaderni of Costa Rica said the four Contadora ministers would make a tour of Central America, and that another meeting could be held within two weeks.

The Honduran foreign minister.

(AP, NYT, UPI)

Edgardo Paz Barrientos said the group "could prepare alternatives on basic themes on which there was no consensus," such as on the military buildup in the region and on democratic processes.

The three nations' joint statement urged Nicaragua to accept several of the Contadora group's goals, including reduction of foreign military assistance and advocacy of publication of all military alliances, free and open elections and a cessation of all arms traffic to rebel groups in other countries.

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Officials look over the car of Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, the slain Colombian justice minister.

Colombia's Justice Minister Is Killed

The Associated Press

BOGOTA — Colombia's minister of justice, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, who had received threats for leading a crackdown on drugs, was shot and killed by gunmen, prompting the government to declare a nationwide state of siege on Tuesday.

Security police said Mr. Lara Bonilla, 39, was struck Monday by bullets fired by two men on a motorcycle and others in a car in a street that had blocked the path of his limousine on a street in northern Bogota.

No group claimed responsibility for the murder.

Bodyguards returned fire, and police said one of the men on the motorcycle was killed and the other was wounded and captured, while the other gunmen escaped.

A radio station identified the captured man as Mayor Alfonso Velasquez, 20, and quoted police sources as saying he told detectives he was paid the equivalent of \$20,000 to kill Mr. Lara Bonilla.

Although leftist guerrillas had launched a series of attacks over the past two days, killing three policemen, it was believed that Mr. Lara Bonilla was killed because of his energetic campaign against Co-

lombia's multi-billion-dollar drug rings. He said last year he had received several threats from gangsters dealing in cocaine and marijuana.

The state of siege was announced Tuesday after an emergency cabinet meeting. The minister of government, Alfonso Gomez, cited the assassination and the escalation of violence as reasons for the action.

Four departments in southwest Colombia, where guerrillas have been active, were under a state of siege, which enables security forces to make arrests without warrants and empowers officials to suspend the right of public assembly.

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Hanoi Blames Reagan for Shelling

By William Tuohy
Los Angeles Times Service

DONG DANG, Vietnam — Vietnamese officials, among the mist-shrouded hills that mark the frontier with China, blame recent Chinese artillery attacks, at least in part, on President Ronald Reagan's visit to Beijing.

"They want to create tension for us," said Phi Long, a provincial official. "It looks like a present for Reagan."

Earlier Tuesday, during a 20-minute question-and-answer session with students at Fudan University, Mr. Reagan said: "I just hope that your visit has enhanced understanding and improved relations between our two countries. So I would like to congratulate you on the success of your visit."

"We shall do our utmost to continue the relationship that we feel has been established," President Reagan said.

Mr. Zhai invited Mr. Reagan to visit China again, the official Xinhua news agency said. Mr. Reagan accepted.

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In Hanoi, Lieutenant General Dam Quang Trung, commander of Vietnam's northern military region, said the Chinese had fired more than 4,000 rounds of artillery fire since April 2. Almost all the casualties, he said, were civilian.

Local Vietnamese said that four persons had been killed and more than 50 wounded in the shelling. Indeed, some Western diplomats in Hanoi said that the Vietnamese and Chinese may both be exaggerating the level of military activity here.

They say it has become a sort of site of spring, and could take place on an annual basis for years to come.

■ CHINA FORESEES INVASION

China said Tuesday that Vietnamese troops are bringing up more rockets, tanks and heavy

weapons and sending reconnaissance flights over China, preparing to invade Chinese border areas, news agencies reported from Beijing.

The agency's dispatches gave the impression that Mr. Reagan's primary purpose in visiting Beijing, apart from helping his reelection prospects, was to further his anti-Soviet crusade.

In this area, this has implied, the trip fell well short of the aims of the president and his advisers, even if Mr. Reagan was able to find some echoes of his own attitudes in his conversations with Chinese leaders.

The Tass coverage has been closely watched here in the absence of any formal comment from the government. The most authoritative publications, including Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, have also avoided direct assessments, informing their readers about the visit through the Tass reports.

Diplomats said they believed that the Kremlin was awaiting the end of the visit before offering more substantial comments.

A tentative conclusion being drawn from the Tass reports by diplomats here is that Mr. Reagan's remarks in Beijing, if not the fact of the visit itself, may have further improved prospects of an early improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Chinese leaders are said to have strengthened the Soviet view that there is no need to rush into a dialogue with Washington. Tass reported that Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, told Mr. Reagan that Beijing "was not opposed to the U.S. arms buildup, and always supported such measures by the U.S.A." But the Tass coverage pointed up the differences that had emerged in the talks.

Tass emphasized the disagreement over Taiwan, saying that Mr. Reagan's appeals to Taiwan had failed to produce the U.S. assurances about scaling down arms sales to the "People's government," or any other assurances, for that matter.

The Associated Press

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Lebanon Announces New Cabinet Without Consulting Appointees

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The prime minister-designate of Lebanon, Rashid Karami, has announced the formation of a national unity government that for the first time would bring the leaders of all warring militias into one cabinet.

But because he had encountered difficulties in preliminary talks, he announced the appointments Monday without asking the leaders if they would accept the posts to which they were assigned. The proposed cabinet would have 10 members — five Christians and five Moslems.

The Shiite militia leader, Nabih Berri, immediately said he would refuse to participate, and other leaders indicated that they would have to consider their responses.

Mr. Berri said he would not take part in the new government not only because it was put together by Mr. Karami and President Amin Gemayel "without advance consultations" but also because he was not assigned a ministry that deals with the predominantly Shiite southern portion of Lebanon.

Mr. Karami contacted Syrian officials and suggested that they use their influence to "convince" Mr. Berri and Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, to take part. Both Mr. Berri and Mr. Jumblat were summoned Tuesday to Damascus for meetings with Syrian leaders.

(Moslem and Christian militias continued to fight Tuesday in Beirut, United Press International reported. Police said several shells hit the center of the city and nearby neighborhoods in the Christian and Moslem sections of the capital before the fighting subsided into machine-gun skirmishes and sniping.)

"The cease-fire committee is dealing with the violations of the ground," a state-run Beirut radio said.)

After deliberating overnight, leaders of Christian factions, Camille Chamoun and Pierre Gemayel, indicated that they would take part in the cabinet. Two other

proposed cabinet members, Salim al-Hoss and Joseph Skaf, said they would have to study the matter before responding.

Political experts in Lebanon were not optimistic about the chance that Mr. Chamoun and Pierre Gemayel would take part because of the relatively unimportant ministries assigned to them. If they do decide not to join that, along with Mr. Berri's refusal, could scuttle Mr. Karami's hopes for a national unity government, at least for the time being.

Mr. Jumblat, the Druze leader who is the other main militia chief appointed to the new government, was traveling in Europe and not immediately available for comment. He is unlikely to be pleased, however, with being assigned the post of minister of tourism, which is not a particularly active post.

Mr. Karami's tactic in appointing without consultation was intended to put anyone who refuses to join in the position of seeming to stand in the way of national unity.

Those selected to replace the government of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan were:

• Mr. Karami, 62, a Sunni Moslem, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

• Mr. Hoss, 56, a former prime minister and leading Sunni Moslem minister of labor and minister of education.

• Mr. Jumblat, 37, a Druze and head of the Progressive Socialist Party, minister of public works, minister of transport and minister of tourism.

• Pierre Gemayel, 78, a Maronite Christian and head of the Phalange Party, minister of posts and communications and minister of health and social affairs.

• Mr. Chamoun, 84, a Maronite Christian and former president, minister of finance and minister of housing and cooperatives.

• Mr. Berri, 45, a Shiite Moslem and head of the Amal militia, minister of hydroelectricity and justice.

• Adel Ossiran, 78, a Shiite Moslem and former speaker of the National Assembly, minister of defense and agriculture.

• Mr. Skaf, 62, a Greek Catholic from the Bekaa town of Zahlé, minister of information.

• Abdulla al-Rassi, 59, a Greek Orthodox and the son-in-law of former President Suleiman Franjetić, minister of interior.

• Victor Kassis, 65, a Greek Orthodox and head of the Merchants Association, minister of economy and minister of trade and industry.

The Greek Catholic Community Council announced that it was "suspending" participation by its representative in the proposed national unity government until Greek Catholics were given additional seats in the cabinet.



Rashid Karami, right, leaving a West Beirut meeting room on Tuesday with former Prime Minister Salim al-Hoss.

Mubarak Cautions U.S. On Jerusalem Embassy

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt put Washington on notice Tuesday that Egypt would break off diplomatic relations if the United States moved its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Speaking at the workers university in Cairo during May Day celebrations, Mr. Mubarak not only that Egypt had just broken off ties with El Salvador and Costa Rica last month for the same reason and said the same policy would be followed toward any other government taking the same step.

"We did not do because we like the idea of severing relations," Mr. Mubarak said. "But because we are keen on upholding international legitimacy and the rule of law and preserving the legal and historic rights of more than 100 million

Arabs, 800 million Moslems and one billion Christians."

"This decision represents a firm line in our policy that will be applied to all countries without exception," he added.

Mr. Mubarak did not mention the United States directly. But it was clear for whom the warning was meant in light of the continuing debate in the U.S. Congress and within the Reagan administration over moving the U.S. embassy to Jerusalem.

Egypt depends on the United States for well over \$2 billion in economic and military aid annually, and observers here were divided over whether Egypt would sacrifice its relationship with Washington over the Jerusalem issue alone.

Some believed that Mr. Mubarak was simply issuing the warning as a means of applying pressure on Congress and the Reagan administration to influence their thinking on the matter.

The public outrage in Britain over the embassy shooting has led some officials in Washington to hope that the United States will be more successful in fashioning a coordinated program of trade, economic and political sanctions, at the minimum, and support of covert action against Colonel Qaddafi.

A high-level review is taking place in Washington among officials on the motives behind recent actions by Colonel Qaddafi.

This review, an official said, is important because of differing estimates on what is motivating the Libyan leader, long known for his fervent desire to spread his revolutionary form of Islam to other countries and for his belief that the West is in decline.

President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz have put Libya at the top of the list of "terrorist nations," and Mr. Shultz has reportedly told his staff,

"We have to put Qaddafi in a box and close the lid."

Mr. Reagan and his leading advisers will meet this week for discussions on how best to approach the allies on Libya and on the rising administrative concern over "state-directed terrorism," a State Department official said.

Until Britain severed diplomatic ties with Libya after the shooting of a British police constable in London by someone inside Libya's embassy, only the United States had taken action against the Libyans.

The administration expelled all Libyan diplomats in 1981, advised all American companies and personnel to leave Libya, restricted the flow of technology to Libya and barred the import of Libyan oil. There have been no U.S. diplomats in Libya since 1979, when the U.S. Embassy there was burned down.

The U.S. moves, however, received no support from allies such as Italy, Britain and France, all of which have considerable economic ties to Libya.

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Another department official said, "The West Europeans on the whole are a bunch of chickens when it comes to Libya, and don't think Qaddafi doesn't know it."

He noted that some European countries had released known assassins out of concern for the welfare of their own people in Libya, and then did nothing to end relations with Libya.

WORLD BRIEFS

Meeting on Disputes Ends in Discord

ATHENS (AP) — A six-week conference on peaceful settlement of international disputes has ended without agreement. It was attended by legal experts from 35 countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union. The meeting was an outgrowth of the 1975 Helsinki Accords on European Security and Cooperation.

"Some progress was made in the examination of a generally acceptable method for the peaceful settlement of disputes aimed at complementing existing methods," a statement issued Monday said. "Divergent views expressed and no consensus was reached on a method."

Small and neutral countries are interested in developing an arbitration system that would give them a chance for fair treatment in a dispute with a big country if direct negotiations fail," said Dr. Franz Ceska, head of the Austrian delegation. "But the Soviets categorically reject the method."

Begin Will Not Run in July Elections

TEL AVIV (AP) — Menachem Begin, the former Israeli prime minister, will not run for parliament in the July 23 elections, Israeli radio reported.

The radio said Monday that Mr. Begin, 70, who resigned last September, has been in seclusion and had not entered his name on the Her Party's list of candidates for the parliament, or Knesset, by the registration closed Monday.

Herut's Central Committee is to vote Thursday to choose the party list of legislators for the next Knesset. Herut, the nationalist party that Mr. Begin had led since Israeli independence in 1948, has been divided since he withdrew from active political life. Some Herut leaders had hoped that Mr. Begin, who still enjoys popular support, especially among Jews from Arab countries, would return to the party before the elections.

Sikhs Blamed in Attack on Crowd

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Sikhs extremists in the state of Punjab killed five people and injured 11 others in separate attacks, officials said Tuesday.

Official reports said Sikhs fired on a crowd of people watching television in the city of Talwandi Bhai, in the district of Ferozepur, Monday. Two died and seven were injured and the assailants escaped, a report said. No further details were provided.

On Monday, extremists in the holy city of Amritsar shot and killed a retired police superintendent, his wife and his bodyguard, ambushing them in a crowded street as they rode home. The killings brought to 11 the number of deaths in 10 weeks of Sikh violence, Hindu-Sikh clash and police shootings in Punjab and other areas of northern India.

Bolivians Begin New General Strike

LA PAZ (AP) — Factories, businesses and schools throughout Bolivia were closed Tuesday in a general strike to protest sharp increases in food and gasoline prices and devaluation of the peso.

The strike, which began Monday and is scheduled to continue through Thursday, is the second national strike since April 12, when the government devalued the peso by 75 percent and sharply increased the price of basic food products, gasoline and transportation.

Labor leaders met with government officials Monday and agreed to form commissions to study economic issues involved, labor representatives said. But Oscar Sanjines, secretary-general of the Labor Confederation, said that if government did not act to satisfy the labor leaders, it could call for an open-ended general strike and disrupt road transportation.

Pope to Pray for Korean Jet Victims

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — As Pope John Paul II flies to Seoul from meeting in Alaska with President Ronald Reagan, he will pray for the 26 persons who died Sept. 1 when a South Korean airliner was shot down by a Soviet jet fighter, Vatican sources said Tuesday.

The pope will offer a "commemorative prayer" Wednesday night at the Alitalia DC-10 carrying him to South Korea at the start of a 10-day tour that will also take him to Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Thailand, the sources said.

John Paul is scheduled to leave Rome early Wednesday on the trip, b 21st outside Italy. He will meet with Mr. Reagan during a stopover at Fairbanks, Alaska. Neither John Paul nor the Vatican has mentioned the Fairbanks meeting, but Vatican sources said the two men would meet privately for up to half an hour.

U.K. Miners Clash in May Day March

LONDON (UPI) — Rival groups of miners threw stones and hurled bricks at each other Tuesday in the worst split in the miners union since Britain's coal strike began eight weeks ago.

Police brought in extra officers to deal with the fighting, which erupted about 5,000 miners in Nottinghamshire staged a right-to-work demonstration. The moderate miners were confronted by about 1,000 striker who insisted that all of Britain's miners should join the coal strike.

The moderates said they would join the strike only if the union calls a national ballot and strike action is voted. The strike, which began March 12, is in protest of the National Coal Board's decision to close 24 unprofitable pits, with a loss of about 20,000 jobs.

Pentagon Cuts May Deter Scientists

WASHINGTON (AP) — Many of America's best scientists and engineers may shift away from work in critical defense research fields because of overly stringent controls being imposed by the Pentagon according to a National Research Council staff study.

The report, whose key findings are to be published Friday in the journal *Science*, concluded that the controls on scientific data went considerably beyond the 1982 recommendations by a panel that investigated disclosure of militarily valuable technology to the Soviet bloc. I warned that U.S. scientists may turn from "the very fields where new talent is most critical to U.S. technological lead time" out of concern over whether they will be able to openly publish their research results.

In response, Lee Young, a Defense Department official overseeing Pentagon ties with university laboratories, described the report's contention as an overstatement. He said the dispute focused only on technologies considered both "applied and sensitive," which accounted for less than 1 percent of all scientific and technical papers stemming from Pentagon-supported university research.

For the Record

The three Democratic presidential candidates will debate on nationwide television June 3, two days before the California primary, the NBC television network announced Tuesday in Burbank, California. (UPI)

A Turkish businessman shot in Iran on Saturday died Monday, the Anatolian news agency reported. A caller who said he was from the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia claimed responsibility for the shooting of Isik Yonler, whose wife, Sadiye, is a secretary at the Turkish Embassy in Tehran. (AP)

Little headway was made Tuesday in talks between North and South Korea on forming a joint team for the Los Angeles Olympics as official exchanges. (AP)

Two trekkers on an expedition to Annapurna-I in Nepal died April 11 when they were buried by an avalanche while bivouacked at 6,200 meters (20,400 feet). After the deaths of Philippe Dumas and Patrick Tagliari, the remaining six members of the team abandoned the expedition. (AP)

Fifty African, Caribbean and Pacific countries meeting in Fiji with representatives of the European Community, said Monday they oppose plan to link aid from the EC to records on human rights. (AP)

Moors and rebels ambushed a bus 13 miles (20 kilometers) north of the capital of Maputo on Monday, killing two passengers and wounding 10 others, officials and hospital sources said Tuesday. (UPI)

The Communist parties of the Soviet Union and Japan have agreed to hold a meeting shortly to discuss nuclear disarmament and ways to prevent nuclear war, Japanese Communist Party officials said Tuesday. (AP)

About 4,200 people were reported homeless after Sunday's earthquake in central Italy, and officials that reported the tremors damaged the churches in the historic town of Assisi. (AP)

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Hart Attacks Mondale For Role in 'Failed Past' Of Carter Presidency

By Bernard Weisraub
New York Times Service

COLLEGE STATION, Texas — Senator Gary Hart has escalated his attacks on Walter F. Mondale's role as vice president in an administration that he says was "weak," "inert," "uncertain" and marked by "days of shame" in Iran.

"Walter Mondale now pretends an America that can and will stand up for its vital interests," the Colorado senator told students at Texas A&M University on Monday. "But Carter-Mondale actually gave an America held hostage to the satyavahis of the world."

"In national security as in domestic policy," he said, "we must not leave the American people with a bleak choice in 1984 between two failed pasts — that of Ronald Reagan and that of the Carter-Mondale administration."

"After reviewing the record of the Carter-Mondale administration, I can understand why Mondale is Reagan's favorite opponent," Mr. Hart added.

Campaigning in Texas in advance of the state's Democratic presidential caucuses on Saturday, the senator made what aides said was the boldest attack so far on the record of his own party.

In doing so, Mr. Hart risked a party division and the possibility that Republicans might exploit it if Mr. Mondale is nominated. Nonetheless, Democratic strategists have assumed that Mr. Mondale's record as vice president, and the overall record of the Carter administration, would be a key issue in the campaign against President Ronald Reagan if Mr. Mondale is nominated.

[The Los Angeles Times reported that the president's aides were planning to characterize Mr. Mondale, if he is nominated, as a candidate of the past.]

Mr. Hart's attack on Mr. Mondale came on the eve of a series of primaries and caucuses, mostly in Southern states, that were expected to have a major impact on the Democratic presidential race.

Tennessee and the District of Columbia will hold primaries on Tuesday, followed by caucuses in Texas and a primary in Louisiana on Saturday.

Mr. Hart, who is behind in national polls of Democrats and trails Mr. Mondale 2-to-1 in the delegate count, nonetheless seemed in a relaxed and buoyant mood on Monday as he assailed the former vice president as a "weak" candidate and Mr. Reagan as a "reckless" one.

The Colorado senator said that

LE MONDE

diplomatique



Le premier numéro du « Monde diplomatique » paraissait en mai 1954, quelques semaines après la chute de Dien-Bien-Phu, quelques mois avant le début de la guerre d'Algérie. Au cours de ces trente dernières années, beaucoup de choses ont basculé : d'une formidable expansion économique à la récession puis à la crise, de l'émergence révolutionnaire au déclin systématique du tiers-monde, pendant que l'explosion de l'audiovisuel faisait passer la culture du réel au simulacre.

Dans ce numéro spécial, Claude Julien, Paul-Marie de La Gorce, Philippe Messire et Ignacio Ramonet montrent comment le Monde diplomatique invite à une autre manière de voir les grands changements.

Également dans ce numéro

Endettement international et démocratie
LE TIERS-MONDE FACE AUX BANQUES,
par Claude JULIEN

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- Un islam populaire, par Ellis Goldberg.
- Un modèle « non industriel » de croissance, par Mohamed Abdel-Shafei Eisa.
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DOCUMENT : Récit d'une capture avec le Kremlin, par Enver Hoxha

Chaque mois, LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE

une autre manière de voir...

ENTRE 11 F, CHEZ LES MARCHANDS DE JOURNAUX
ET AU « MONDE »

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Senator Gary Hart meets the mascot of the Texas Aggies on a visit to the campus of Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas, where he spoke about national defense.

Woman Candidate for Vice President Would Not Change Result, Poll Shows

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Having a woman candidate for vice president, a growing hope of Democratic feminists, would gain about as many votes from women as it would lose from men, the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll suggests.

"Mondale is an old-line liberal," said Mr. Reagan's campaign director, Edward J. Rollins. "He's not going to try to move to the center as most candidates do. He's going to present himself as a traditional Democrat."

"Ronald Reagan will speak out about his vision of what the next four years might hold," said the president's pollster, Richard Wirthlin. "He hasn't neglected the future."

Mr. Reagan's advisers are keenly aware that this is the first election in which all of the post-World War II "baby boom" generation is eligible to vote. "I view young voters as the political battleground of the 1980s," said a Republican official.

This view is a large part of the reason that Mr. Reagan's campaign workers have been busy developing a 23-state voter registration campaign, the first by Republicans since 1972. The goal is to sign up four million new voters, and the Reagan campaign committee and the Republican National Committee have allocated \$4 million each for the drive.

That view is also a reason for

some segments of the population would shift strongly. Having a woman on the Democratic ticket would apparently attract significant numbers of women under the age of 45. Republican women and nonwhites of both sexes, but it would drive away large numbers of men who are independently cast from 45 to 64, suburban men and men from the West.

Different reasons seemed to motivate different groups. A belief that men are better at standing up to foreign adversaries sometimes worked against the idea of a woman's being next in line for the presidency. Others thought women were more likely to provide for the poor or were better at working cut-pieces.

Some of the concerns crossed

gender lines. Rita Blair of Ponca

Oklahoma, one of the 997 regis-

tered voters among the 1,367 pro-

polls held last Monday through

Thursday, said in a follow-up inter-

view that she would be more in-

cined to vote Democratic if a woman ran for vice president on the party's ticket.

But she added: "Women shouldn't make decisions on, probably, women don't want to fight, and we might have to."

But Mike Yates of Bellington, Massachusetts, echoed a positive theme that was often heard from both sexes: "We have had enough of the 'good old boys,' and a woman on the ballot represents something fresh and different. Women have a fresh outlook, and women look at things differently."

The results of the poll led politi-

cal leaders to varying conclusions.

Ann F. Lewis, political director of the Democratic National Committee, said the indications that a woman on the ticket would help among younger and nonwhite women suggested a potential for the party of a "surge of a couple of million votes" by drawing new vot-

ers to the polls.

Kathy Wilson, head of the Na-

tional Women's Political Caucus,

said: "Stereotypes on foreign policy are disturbing." But she said that the data suggested that former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, if he won the nomination, would be well advised to choose a woman as a running mate. She said he was not being run away from strongly among women against President Ronald Reagan as was his chief Democratic rival, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado.

The perception that women were

less likely to go at "standing up to foreign enemies" appeared to be an important factor in responses.

In all, 66 percent of the respondents said men were better at that, and only 8 percent said women were.

Democrats are trying to per-

suade the public to worry more Mr.

Reagan's foreign policy, but by do-

ing so, Mr. Teeter said, "they are

emphasizing the issue that's the

biggest woman-negative."

But Ruth Mandel, director of the

Center for the American Woman and Politics at Rutgers University, said: "I conclude that the result on that question could be expected because in U.S. history there were no im-

ages or role models of women in

confrontation with enemies."

Jackson Cites 'Insult' By Party's Chairman

By Nancy Skelton
New York Times Service

COLUMBUS, Ohio — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson has sharply criticized Charles T. Manatt, the chairman of the National Democratic Committee, for making "insulting... misleading and untrue statements" about him at a press conference on April 23.

The focus of Mr. Jackson's ire was Mr. Manatt's announcement

Reagan Refuses Political Backing Of Ku Klux Klan

United Press International

WASHINGTON — In a letter to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday that he has "no tolerance" for what the Ku Klux Klan represents and repudiated the group's endorsement.

"Those of us in public life," Mr. Reagan said, "can only regret the use of our names by those who seek political recognition for the repugnant doctrines of hate they espouse. The politics of racial hatred and religious bigotry practiced by the Klan and others have no place in this country, and are destructive of the values for which America has always stood."

Aslan Franklin, a White House spokesman, said that Mr. Reagan signed the letter while he was in China and that it was delivered Tuesday to Morris Abram, a member of the civil rights commission, who requested it after reading news reports that Klan leaders in Georgia had endorsed Mr. Reagan.

When the Klan endorsement was first reported in April, neither the White House nor the president's re-election committee would comment on it.

The Klan endorsed Mr. Reagan in 1980 when he ran against Jimmy Carter. At the time Mr. Reagan repudiated the endorsement saying, "I resent them even using my name."

COME TO SHERATON



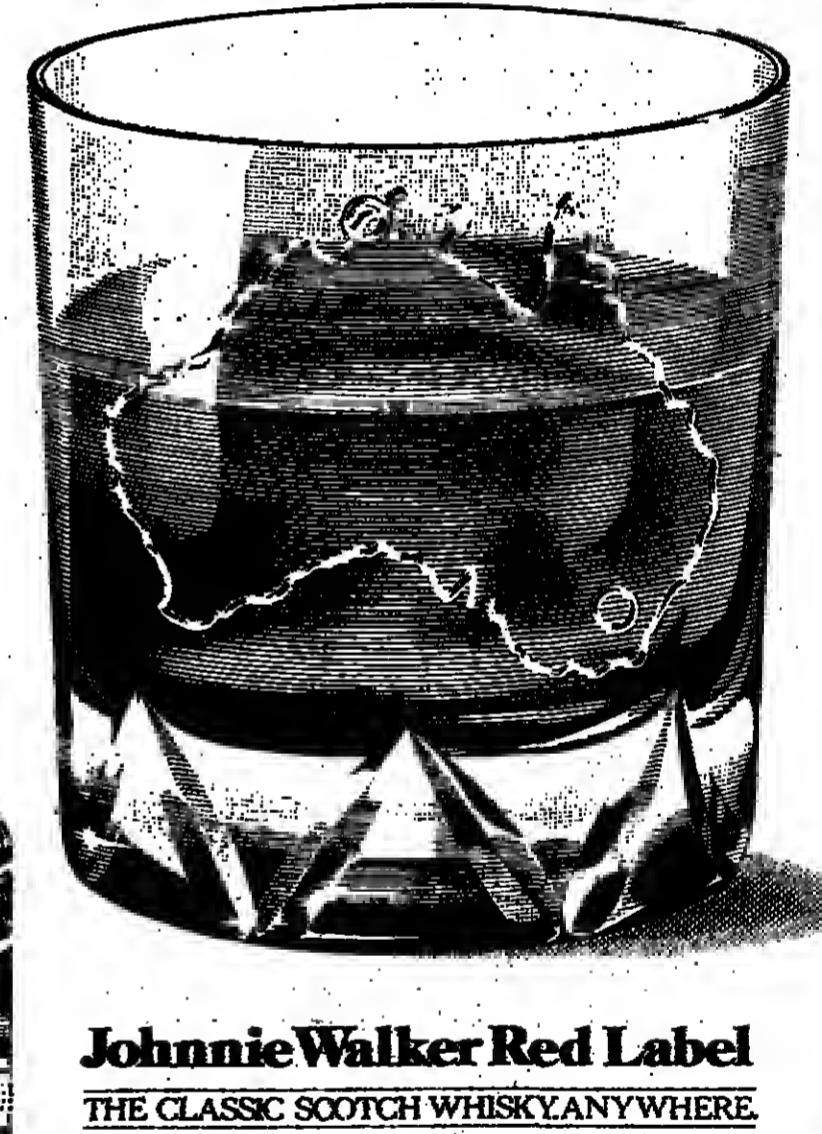
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U.S. High Court Upholds Review of Libel Cases

By Linda Greenhouse

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, resolving an important issue in libel law, ruled Monday that the constitutional guarantee of a free press requires appellate courts to conduct especially careful and wide-ranging reviews of libel judgments.

The 6-3 ruling was a victory for the news media, which has come increasingly to rely on the willingness of appellate courts to overturn jury awards in libel cases. A recent study by the Libel Defense Center found that libel

plaintiffs won 83 percent of jury trials, but that news organizations won more than 70 percent of the appeals.

In an opinion written by Justice John Paul Stevens, the Supreme Court upheld an appellate court's finding that there was inadequate evidence to justify a libel judgment against Consumers Union for an inaccurate report about a stereo speaker.

The speaker's manufacturer, the Bose Corp., argued in its appeal to the Supreme Court that in overturning the trial court's \$210,000 libel award, the First U.S. Circuit

Court of Appeals had exceeded the permissible scope of appellate review. The manufacturer argued that a federal appeals court, in a libel case as in any other civil case, is bound to accept the facts established at trial unless it can show that the trial court's findings were "clearly erroneous."

The Supreme Court said Monday that the Court of Appeals was correct to reject that narrow definition and to conduct its own independent review of the evidence.

Justice Stevens said that independent appellate review was an integral part of the First Amend-

ment principles the court established 20 years ago in the case of *The New York Times vs. Sullivan*. The court held in that libel decision that the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution bars recovery by a public official for libel in the absence of proof of "actual malice," defined as knowledge of falsity or reckless disregard for the truth.

The court has expanded the category of plaintiffs covered by the *Sullivan* case to include "public figures" as well as "public officials," and the Bose Corp. was required by the trial court to prove "actual malice."

Justice Stevens said that the "constitutional values" protected by the *Sullivan* rule "make it imperative that judges — and in some cases judges of this court — make sure that it is correctly applied."

The majority opinion was joined by Justices William J. Brennan Jr., Thurgood Marshall, Harry A. Blackmun and Lewis F. Powell Jr.

Justice William H. Rehnquist wrote a dissenting opinion that was joined by Justice Sandra Day O'Connor. Justice Byron R. White also wrote a brief dissenting opinion.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, while voting with the majority, refused to join the Stevens opinion. He did not explain his refusal, noting only, "The chief justice concurs in the judgment."

The case, *Bose Corp. vs. Consumers Union*, dated from 1970, when the magazine *Consumer Reports* published an unfavorable review of the Bose 901 stereo speaker. The review said that instruments heard through the speaker tended to "wander about the room."

Bose filed suit in the U.S. District Court in Massachusetts. That court found that the description was false, based on the testimony of the engineer who conducted the test that he heard the instruments "wandering not 'about the room' but 'along the wall.'"

The court then concluded that the review, containing the factual error, was published with "actual malice."

The Court of Appeals conducted an independent review of the evidence. It concluded that, while the review's language was "imprecise," *Bose* had failed to prove that the magazine knowingly or recklessly published a falsehood.

■ **Political Action Committees**

Philip Hager of *The Los Angeles Times* reported from Washington:

The Supreme Court on Monday opened the way for independent political action committees to make unlimited expenditures in this year's presidential election campaign.

Without comment, the justices rejected a plea by the Democratic Party to expedite a case before the court that tests the constitutionality of a federal law limiting spending by such groups to \$1,000 per presidential candidate. In recent years, the law has been ruled invalid twice by federal appellate panels as a violation of the First Amendment right of such committees to raise and spend as much money as they wish.

The court on April 16 agreed to review the case but ignored a request by the party that the justices decide the issue before they adjourn in July so that a ruling would be made in time to affect the 1984 campaign. Ordinarily, a case granted review in April would not be heard until next fall and, in all likelihood, not be decided until after the Nov. 6 election.

The Democrats expressed concern that conservative committees were preparing to spend up to \$20 million this fall in behalf of President Ronald Reagan's re-election. On April 18, the party went back to the court, filing a separate petition for expedited review and suggesting the justices hear oral arguments in the case in late May.



Residents of Santo Domingo line up to purchase food from a government truck. Stores in the Dominican Republic's capital have been closed since rioting over food prices last week.

Dominican Republic Riots May Help Chances for Foreign Aid, Officials Say

By Richard J. Mcislin

New York Times Service
SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — Last week's riots damaged the Dominican Republic's political structure, but the resulting national and international shock may benefit it in the longer term, according to Dominican officials and foreign diplomats here.

The three days of disturbances, which left an estimated 55 people dead and hundreds injured, came in response to sharp increases in the prices of food, medicines and imported goods. The price increases were the result of austerity conditions imposed in the second year of a three-year, \$400-million loan from the International Monetary Fund.

The disturbances further split the factionalized Dominican Revolutionary Party, which controls the government, and strengthened the political opposition on both the right and left.

But officials and diplomats here said that the riots may also have improved the country's chances for additional foreign aid and perhaps more agreeable conditions from the IMF.

An official of the IMF said he could not discuss the negotiations, which were still proceeding with the Dominican government. But he added that "we cannot simply not take into account the reality of the situation."

The gravity of the Dominican Republic's problems has long been obscured by the nation's surface tranquillity. The image it has proudly promoted is that of a smooth-running, palm-shaded democracy with one of the Caribbean's lowest crime rates.

By appearing to be an example of what the United States is trying to promote in the region, the country has received substantial aid from the Reagan administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative; its allotment this year was \$84.6 million. But it has not received the even greater amounts given to its neighbor who seem to be more at risk.

A Western diplomat here, dis-

cussing the attitude of the United States, said: "It's a lot more difficult to get \$30 million more in economic assistance than it is to get 10 times that much rationalized in terms of a Communist threat."

By Monday, the country had returned uneasily back to its tropical tranquillity and contradictions.

A labor union bought an advertisement in a local newspaper to denounce the "fascism" of the gov-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ernment and to call a national day of protest Oct. 25 Tuesday unless the government breaks its agreement with the IMF, revokes the price increases, raises salaries and punishes those responsible for the deaths last week.

The police responded by again occupying union headquarters, which they had vacated two days earlier.

On one television program, journalists denounced the government for throttling freedom of the press by closing a television station and several radio transmitters and jailing a journalist.

Officials, diplomats and social

scientists said this week they believed the disturbances were largely started by popular leftist organizations outside the organized political opposition, which found their surprise that there was broad public support for their actions.

"Everyone was ready to do it," said Frank Moyano, a Dominican social scientist. "Even the middle class, which is not leftist at all, the Dominican Republic, was supportive of the movement the first day. This was not an intellectual, ideological protest against the IMF. This was a physiological protest — hunger."

The depth of public anger also stunned officials of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party known as the PRD, its initials in Spanish, even though they have known for some time that the popularity was declining because of the country's economic problems and the austerity measures.

"The big shock was for the PRD," said one official who advises President Salvador Jorge Blanco. "Suddenly they saw people throwing stones and trying to burn their headquarters."

New Measures to Aid Poor Proposed by Jorge Blanco

New York Times Service

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — President Salvador Jorge Blanco, seeking to avoid a confrontation with labor, has announced a series of measures intended to raise incomes and lower food prices for the Dominican Republic's poor.

His nationally broadcast address Monday night came only hours after the government thwarted union leaders' plans to hold a traditional International Workers' Day march on Tuesday. The unions responded by threatening a general strike next Tuesday if the government does not adjust wages and prices.

Mr. Jorge Blanco said his government would give "decisive support" to any increase in the minimum wage — now \$45 a month — that is accompanied by new taxes to provide the revenues to pay for it. Such plans for new taxes have met stiff resistance from the Dominican Congress in the past. He also promised broader social security and health benefits.

An official at the headquarters of the General Council of Workers, the country's largest union, said the president's proposal fell far short of meeting the labor organization demands.

Moscow Is Delaying Pact on Hot Line, U.S. Says

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say that Soviet and U.S. negotiators are near agreement on technical aspects of upgrading existing crisis hot line communications but that Moscow seemed hesitant to reach final agreement for broader political reasons.

The main disagreement is described by the officials as being over the administration's desire to give the accord high visibility as a step toward peace and better relations in contrast to Moscow's insistence on a low-key approach for what they describe as merely a technical improvement.

A high-ranking Pentagon official, reflecting the administration view, said Monday: "The Soviets don't want to do anything to remove the chill in Soviet-American relations, to help Ronald Reagan politically." Otherwise, he and others maintained, the pact could be concluded quickly.

The hot line pact that was signed in 1963 after the Cuban missile crisis essentially provided for teletype transmission between Soviet and U.S. leaders in future emergencies.

A year ago President Ronald Reagan proposed a variety of measures for improving crisis communications, including hot line.

The two sides also disagree about who would initial and then sign the accord. The administration is seeking high-level involvement while the Kremlin is pressing to do it at the level of technical officials. One State Department official said, "The Soviets might agree to conclude this only if we'd agree to have it signed by two junta in Novosibirsk at midnight."

From the administration's stand, the two sides have no significant differences on the need to install a new teletype printer that

would increase the transmission rate from the current capacity of 60 words a minute to almost instantaneous transmission of messages and texts. The two sides also seem to agree on adding a facsimile ability for maps, charts and the like.

The administration decided not to propose voice and video ability. The preference was for keeping contacts impersonal and in writing. The Kremlin has not proposed doing otherwise.

Faced with strongly negative Soviet reactions to new U.S. proposals on chemical weapons and reductions in conventional forces in central Europe, the administration has tried to draw the Russians into agreements in areas that are less

disputed than arms control, such as the hot line and new consulates in Kiev and New York.

The aim is to prove that the administration is capable of managing the relationship and that Moscow is willing to deal with Mr. Reagan.

In line with this, the administration has sought to give the hot line an important cast by appointing Warren Zimmerman, the No. 2 man in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, head of the delegation. In contrast, the Soviet team is led by Alexander M. Vorbansky, chief of space and radio communications in the Soviet Ministry of Communications.

Russian Decides to Stay in U.S. After Discussion at Airport

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A five-hour airport confrontation between U.S. officials and Soviet diplomats at Dulles International Airport ended when a visiting Soviet mathematician decided to remain in the United States, at least temporarily, officials said Tuesday.

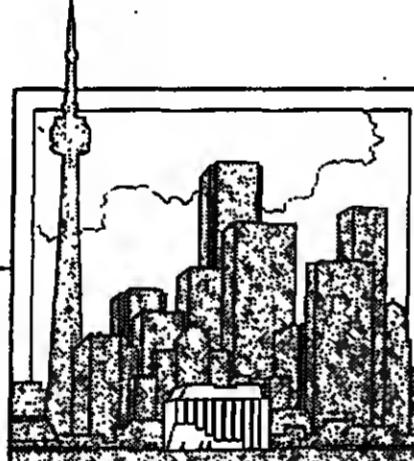
State Department and immigra-

tion officials questioned the mathematician, Sergei Kozlov, as Soviet diplomats looked on Monday night. The U.S. officials concluded that he was not acting under duress and was free to leave on a flight to London.

But he changed his mind and decided to remain in the United States, according to Bradley Stevens, deputy director of the Washington office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Mr. Kozlov, who had been in the United States three months, was to have spent the next six weeks as a guest lecturer at the California Institute of Technology. Police in Pasadena, California, reported that he had complained of being followed and had said that someone had tried to gas him.

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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Caribbean Storm

At least 60 people are dead after the bloodiest riots since the Dominican Republic's civil war a generation ago. The proximate cause: a sharp increase in food prices decreed by a democratic government seeking an International Monetary Fund loan. The real culprit: a lending system that lacks a storm cellar for conscientious politicians.

What is so here is that the system "worked." The Dominican Republic, with more than \$2 billion in foreign debt, came as it should, to the IMF for a three-year, \$400-million loan. And the fund, following its standard practice, insisted on austerity to restrict imports and build trade surpluses. The IMF involvement promised a special benefit — reassurance for anxious private banks.

President Salvador Jorge Blanco had a reasonable basis for asking to be tided over. World sugar prices are likely to rebound from their present low of 7 cents a pound. The United States promises new access to its markets through its Caribbean Basin Initiative.

But economic and political cycles seldom coincide. While Mr. Jorge Blanco buckled down to wait for better times, two of every five workers lacked jobs. Real wages had been cut by nearly half during two years of recession. About 85 percent of export income goes to pay for oil or service the foreign debt. There is not much left for economic development.

Three weeks ago the president flew to Washington for help. President Reagan said that Mr. Jorge Blanco's country "shines like a beau-

con for freedom-loving people everywhere." After 36 years of dictatorship and civil war ending in 1966, the Dominican Republic appeared stable, a model Caribbean democracy. The visitor got praise, but no increase in the present level of aid, about \$100 million.

Returning empty-handed, he chose the eve of Holy Week to announce the bad news. As the IMF recommended, the peso was devalued to restrain imports. This meant that a pound of beans jumped from \$30 to 65 cents; cooking oil soared from \$9.75 a gallon to \$25. Disgrimed merchants proclaimed a one-day strike, and the government's enemies took up the protest.

Perhaps Mr. Jorge Blanco's timing was wrong. Perhaps he bore false expectations to Washington. How easy to second-guess, and how unfair. Three months ago he warned that accepting the IMF's harsh conditions "could undoubtedly provoke social tensions so strong that it could alter the peace."

That warning applies also to other nations trapped on the debtors' treadmill. But it is no answer to blame the IMF for doing its job. Better ways need to be found to reward a society for accepting austerity, to match the punishments for squanderers.

The Dominican Republic, meanwhile, is left with the least desirable outcome: It risks further turmoil whether or not it yields to demands for cheaper food. A world monetary policy that produces this choice nourishes neither capitalism nor democracy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bad Anti-Terrorism

Does the United States really need new legislation to combat terrorism? The answer is no, but that does not stop the administration. President Reagan, reacting to violent events in other countries, has sent legislation to Congress that is broad in scope, vague in definition and threatening to political expression. It creates a new crime (alleging terrorism) without telling us two important things about that crime: who terrorists are or what specific acts in support of terrorism will be criminal.

Of course America wants to protect itself against violent acts committed for political or any other purposes. That is why there are already laws against murder, kidnapping, airplane hijacking, bombing, arson, unauthorized arms traffic, conspiracy and a host of other crimes that make up the generally known as terrorism. In some cases, individuals can be prosecuted for crimes committed abroad. What is the need for an additional catchall statute to prohibit aid to terrorists?

And who can be characterized as a terrorist? The proposed bill would give the secretary of state the sole power to name any foreign government, faction or international group, and his designation could not be challenged by any defendant or reviewed in any court. He might name the Libyan government, the IRA and the PLO, for a start. He could just as easily designate SWAPO, the Mafia, one faction or another in El Salvador or Nicaragua and a few

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

After Reagan's Visit to China

The most important [result], as both sides noted repeatedly, was the direct contact and dialogue between leaders of the two countries. Reagan explained the U.S. position on nuclear disarmament, while the Chinese leaders called on both the United States and the Soviet Union to resume their negotiations and reach agreement as soon as possible on taking the lead in halving their present nuclear arsenals.

Of course America wants to protect itself against violent acts committed for political or any other purposes. That is why there are already laws against murder, kidnapping, airplane hijacking, bombing, arson, unauthorized arms traffic, conspiracy and a host of other crimes that make up the generally known as terrorism. In some cases, individuals can be prosecuted for crimes committed abroad. What is the need for an additional catchall statute to prohibit aid to terrorists?

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— THE HINDU TIMES (New Delhi).

While President Reagan was politically wise in speaking hard words about the Soviet Union while in China, that mistake was less important than the thinking which lies behind the speech and indeed the trip itself. The same orthodoxy diplomats who would smile patronizingly at the president's error believe more strongly than does the White House in the value of accommodation with Beijing.

— Xinhua News Agency (Beijing).

[Mr. Reagan's results, combined with progress made in the visit to China by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, contribute to peace and stability in Asia by making tripartite relations between Japan, the United States and China closer. The success of Mr. Reagan's visit to China is also welcome to Japan.

— The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

It may sound illogical for President Reagan, who described communism in Russia as "the empire of evil," to accept the Communist system in China. But these contradictions are not noticed in American society.

A United States that has overthrown a legitimate government in Grenada and is trying to assist Nicaraguan traitors to oppose their own government and bring it down may not

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR MAY 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: A Peaceful May Day in Paris
PARIS — It was a decidedly dispirited May Day. People bought bunches of lily of the valley for their boutonnieres, probably because they could not escape the vendors, who seemed to have truck-loads of the delicate little white flower in every street of Paris. There was indeed little else to remind one that it was the First of May. A Herald correspondent who visited likely quarters of the city to see the usual rows and demonstrations wandered far and long, but saw none. There were from time to time patrols of Cuirassiers or other mounted troops, trotting quietly along the boulevards and streets in various quarters. Shops were open as usual, and the cafes perhaps did a little more than their habitual business.

1934: Hitler "the Greatest Worker"
BERLIN — The greatest spectacle in modern German history was organized to celebrate the Nazi May Day on the Tempelhof flying field, where over 2,000,000 persons gathered to hear Adolf Hitler speak on the position of German labor under the National-Socialist regime. Hitler was accompanied by members of the cabinet, and was introduced by Joseph Goebbels, propaganda minister and organizer of this unprecedented gathering, as "the greatest worker of the nation." In his speech Hitler stressed that the chief mission of the National-Socialist regime was to fight unemployment, "the result of the policies of the peace treaties," and to make manual labor obligatory "in order to break the pride of intellectuals."

Law-Abiding, Within and Without?

By Leonard B. Boudin

NEW YORK — Recently I urged a court of appeals to declare unconstitutional the "loyalty" screenings of Americans working for the World Health Organization. The screenings, ordered by President Truman in 1953, consist of an extensive questionnaire about applicants' political history and friends and a possible intention to subvert the three revolutionary powers. The Armenian revolution against Turkey, on the other hand, seems to be largely a Communist invention.

In theory, a good way to block terrorism would be to close tabs on the movements that furnish so many of the raw recruits. But Mr. X believes that the true activists rarely come from the official protest groups.

While Iranian and Libyan natives are often used by the regimes of Teheran and Tripoli, their intelligence services are also adept at identifying groups with established political grievances and giving them weapons, money and training. Thus the Palestinians, who have been so active in terrorism against Israel and its friends, seem to be mainly sponsored by the three revolutionary powers.

The Soviet Union and its friends in Eastern Europe, Cuba and Africa play a consenting role. They know about the terrorists and do nothing to stop them. Some they clearly abet.

Mr. X has no hard evidence of a Communist role in the attempted assassination of the pope. However, he does not doubt that international communism was active in fomenting terror in Turkey during the late 1970s, with an eye toward actually disrupting the Turkish state.

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INDONESIAN SLAIN — Rebels in the Indonesian-controlled territory of Irian Jaya stand around the body of one of two unidentified Indonesians who was killed with arrows in late March after having been captured at a border post. The rebels have reportedly engaged Indonesian forces in heavy fighting for control of the former Dutch colony. The photo was recently smuggled from Irian Jaya into Papua New Guinea.

Sri Lanka's Relationship With India Troubled by Question of Tamil Rebels

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Relations between India and Sri Lanka have turned increasingly sour because of what the Colombo government sees as Indian involvement in Sri Lanka's domestic strife.

The most serious evidence of such involvement, from Sri Lanka's point of view, was a report in India Today, one of India's more aggressive investigative journals, that guerrilla insurgents from Sri Lanka were being trained in camps in southern India. The Indian government has denied the report.

Ethnic Tamils in Sri Lanka, who constitute 18 percent of the population, have mounted a guerrilla campaign for a separate Tamil state, and Tamils in India have put pressure on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to support the Tamil cause.

Facing elections this year, Mrs. Gandhi badly needs support from the state of Tamil Nadu. Government officials and Western diplomats say she might be tempted to

intervene in Sri Lanka if there were a recurrence of rioting such as that in July 1983 when about 600 people, mostly Tamils, were killed in ethnic violence.

According to a Western diplomat, Indian airborne units moved to Madras, capital of Tamil Nadu, during those riots.

On the other hand, India has been constructively involved in the Sri Lanka crisis, serving as a mediator to set up talks on accommodating the Tamils' demands for greater political autonomy. The talks are to resume May 9 at India's urging, but they are going only slim chances for success.

The overall worsening in relations prompted Lalith Athulathmudali, Sri Lanka's minister of national security and in charge of coping with the Tamil rebels, to accept an invitation to visit New Delhi. Mr. Athulathmudali told Parliament afterward that Mrs. Gandhi and other officials had been hired by the Sri Lankan insurgents to provide training.

Western diplomats said that while some details of the report were open to dispute, it was basically accurate.

Violence erupted in Sri Lanka again last month in the northern City of Jaffna, where Tamils are in the majority, and 50 people died, according to government estimates. Unofficial reports say 200 died.

In New Delhi, there is skepticism that Mrs. Gandhi, head of the group of nations espousing non-alignment and non-interference in others' affairs, would intervene militarily in Sri Lanka.

■ Tamil Leader Killed

The leader of one of the key Tamil secessionist groups in Sri Lanka was killed by the police as he tried to escape from custody, Mr. Athulathmudali said in Colombo, The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Athulathmudali said Monday that fingerprints taken from the body last week in the eastern district of Batticaloa confirmed they belonged to Jayadurai Jayachandran. Mr. Jayachandran, 29, was the principal lieutenant of Uma Maheswaran, leader of the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam, in Madras.

Mr. Athulathmudali called the killing "a major breakthrough in the fight against terrorism" and appealed to other terrorists to give up their mad campaign.

He said that the police had information that Mr. Jayachandran, who they said was responsible for the deaths of many police informants, had been sent to Sri Lanka to recruit for the Tamil group.

Little Fighting Reported In Drive in Afghanistan

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Soviet ground forces have pushed more than half-way north through the Panjshir valley in Afghanistan. They have been unable, however, to engage Afghan anti-Communist guerrillas in battle despite the most aggressive spring offensive yet according to Western diplomatic reports from Kabul that reached here Tuesday.

Reports from two diplomatic missions in Kabul said the Afghan guerrillas had withdrawn into side valleys and mountain hideouts, leaving a force of up to 15,000 Soviet troops and 2,000 Afghan troops. They are supported by 400 to 600 tanks and armored vehicles, largely unopposed except for hit-and-run attacks.

The Soviet and Kabul government forces, according to the diplomatic sources, reached the town of Rukh, about halfway up the 70-mile (113-kilometer) corridor northeast of Kabul, and were advancing toward the town of Bazarak. The Panjshir is the main supply link between Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, and the Soviet Union.

The diplomatic missions received unconfirmed reports that the Soviet force had reached Argun pass at the northern end of the valley, but had not attempted to enter the side valleys into which the rebels have retreated.

Diplomatic sources described as false the assertions by the Soviet

supported regime of Babrak Karim that the Panjshir guerrilla leader, Ahmed Shah Massoud, had been killed or captured. The sources said that Mr. Massoud, who had rejected Soviet moves to renew a 15-month truce in the valley, left Panjshir about April 18, three days before the Soviet offensive began, and was hiding in the vicinity.

The guerrillas' strategy, the diplomatic sources said, appears to be to remain sheltered in the mountains and peripheral valleys and engage the Soviet and loyalist Afghan troops only on the fringes of the Panjshir, and at night.

The diplomatic reports contrasted sharply with assertions by state-controlled news organizations in Afghanistan that Soviet and Afghan forces were engaged in "mopping-up operations" in the Panjshir and that the valley had been secured.

Because of the inaccessibility of the region, it has been difficult to obtain accurate information about the Soviet ground thrust, diplomatic sources conceded, while also questioning the accuracy of assertions by the rebels that thousands of Soviet troops have been killed in the latest battles.

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INSIGHTS

Although Qadhafi Is Still 'The Leader,' Problems May Be Closing In

By Bob Woodward

Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI, Libya — Colonel Moamer Qadhafi is still publicly hailed as "The Leader" of this North African revolutionary state, but there are signs that his regime faces potentially serious trouble.

According to several Libyan officials who have personal contact with Colonel Qadhafi, he is often under the influence of sleeping pills, constantly fearful for his life, at times a near hermit and unpredictable to his subordinates and allies. Because of this, the officials say, Colonel Qadhafi appears to have lost the once-fervent support of some of his countrymen.

During my weekly visit here, several Western-educated officials said that they had become increasingly frustrated by the internal and foreign chaos their leader has stirred. Some refer to him jeeringly as "God."

"The country is in turmoil," an official said. "We expect something."

By no account is Colonel Qadhafi who has ruled Libya for nearly 15 years, losing all his political interests. There are times when he appears in public, gives speeches and shows lucidity and flair. But these periods are said to be interspersed with longer times of withdrawal and public utterances that two Libyan authorities separately described with the same word: "Gibberish."

Officials said Colonel Qadhafi had always left sides and visitors waiting for hours or days for meetings with him, but some Libyan officials say it has become much worse in recent months. He has trouble sleeping, they said, and wanders around day and night making morbid remarks. They said he was out in good health and either was incapable of making some major decisions or unable to communicate his thoughts. There is an irregularity in his daily schedule that is transmitted through the entire government and court.

U.S. sources say classified Central Intelligence Agency reports circulating in the U.S. government confirm this evaluation, including evidence that Colonel Qadhafi takes an excessive amount of sleeping pills. A U.S. official said that Colonel Qadhafi was "burning the candle at both ends."

"High anxiety, high energy," he said.

URING the recent crisis at Libya's embassy in London, which led to the British decision to break diplomatic relations with Libya, it was apparent from here that government authority was almost hopelessly spread among Colonel Qadhafi, the Foreign Ministry and the so-called people's committees that theoretically rule the country. The result was bungled negotiations that many here had hoped to resolve without a break in diplomatic relations.

If a dictatorship controls either by co-opting or crushing, Colonel Qadhafi has been crushing more than co-opting, stepping up a campaign of internal terror and repression. This may be in response to an attack on one of his most trusted aides, a shadowy but key figure in the Libyan government named Said Qadaf.

According to U.S. intelligence, Mr. Dam, a military officer and a relative of Colonel Qadhafi, is the second most powerful man in Libya and has been responsible for arranging a series of attacks abroad. The targets have reportedly included Libyan dissidents and undiplomatic governments.

In March, it was learned here, a car bomb injured Mr. Dam. Officials said he may lose his legs.

Foreign Minister Ali Abdel-Salem al-Tureiki said Mr. Dam had been hurt in an automobile accident, but he brushed off questions about the incident. Another official in Libya confirmed that it was an attack and said the bombing had substantially increased Colonel Qadhafi's fear that the CIA or Libyan dissidents were going to kill him.

Libyan officials also confirmed that a government ammunition dump had recently been blown up by a dissident group based in Rome, reportedly called The Volcano.

A Libyan dissident, Omar Abdullah Muhayshi, a onetime Qadhafi intimate who left the country in 1975 after a dispute with the ruler, recently returned and, according to a source, was kidnapped by Colonel Qadhafi's agents.

In 1983, a former CIA agent, Edwin P. Wilson, who had been imprisoned for selling explosives to Libya, was acquitted by a U.S. District Court jury in Washington of charges of plotting the assassination of Mr. Muhayshi.

ALL this attention on real or imagined enemies has disillusioned many officials here, as have Colonel Qadhafi's various military adventures in Africa. He has about 5,000 troops in Chad and has attempted to overthrow enemies in Egypt and Sudan. His designs to forge a greater Arab revolutionary state, uniting Libya with Tunisia, Algeria, Syria, Egypt or Sudan, have, in the words of a Libyan official, "cost billions and got nowhere."

The internal repression has left a deep mark. The public hangings of two students for treason at Tripoli University on April 16 contributed to the anti-Qadhafi demonstration at Libya's embassy in London the next day. It was at that demonstration that a British policewoman was

killed by shots fired from the building and 11 persons were wounded. Five days later Britain broke diplomatic relations.

Some officials at the Libyan Foreign Ministry and elsewhere interviewed voiced disbelief and shock that the students would actually carry out the severest of sentences on their peers. Thousands of students — estimates range from 3,000 to 18,000 — demonstrated in support of the planned executions.

According to officials and witnesses, gallows were constructed, one next to a 10-by-20-foot (3-by-6-meter) portrait of Colonel Qadhafi at the entrance to the university, and the two students in their 20s were brought out before thousands in the student body and publicly hanged in a revolutionary spectacle. Some students vomited and ran off shrieking, witnesses said in interviews.

The hangings were reported to the anti-Qadhafi movement in Europe, and Libyan Foreign Ministry officials acknowledge that the reports contributed to the anti-Qadhafi demonstration the next day at the London.

The hangings and the apparent controversy they created on and off campus caused the Libyan Foreign Ministry to ask the British to prevent the demonstration. Britain let the demonstration take place, however, and the shooting followed.

"Who would have imagined this?" said a Libyan Foreign Ministry official. The distress is over not just the shooting and the diplomatic problems, but also over the fact that the linkage between them and the public hangings will inevitably turn attention to what is happening in Libya.

IN an example of the continuing revolution, Tripoli University was recently renamed the University of the Opening, or University of September 1, a reference to Sept. 1, 1969, when Colored Qadhafi started his revolution and took power.

Of the demonstration at the university before the executions, an official said: "From the size of the demonstration you would think the students wanted to hang the traitors. Well, I would say 98 percent opposed and 2 percent favored the executions."

For a recent visit to the sprawling campus of 27,000 students, questions about the executions drew icy stares and a few reluctant confirmations.

One was from a fourth-year engineering student who sat on a stone bench in the Agriculture Square, where one of the hangings occurred. "It did not like it, and we are all still talking about it," the engineering student said.

At the Student Revolutionary Committee of the, a spokesman confirmed the hangings. Speaking through two faculty members, who acted as translators, a student said, "The people have the right to try anyone at any time when they feel someone is out of order, against the revolution."

He continued: "It is very democratic, not hidden. Anyone who comes under suspicion will be tried" in public.

Two faculty members refused to go beyond what any individual student from the committee would say. Questions that were unanswered included: How many are on the student committee? How were the two students tried? By whom were the students tried? Precisely what treason did the executed students commit?

AMONG officials in government buildings, the revolutionary fervor is absent. Confirming the public hangings in an interview Friday, Foreign Minister Tureiki said only, "Sometimes you need it." He politely waved off other questions on the hangings and the connection with the London demonstration, which had been confirmed by two other officials who asked not to be named.

At the Education Ministry, Abdul Hafiz Zalitai, chairman of the People's Committee on Education, reluctantly confirmed the hangings, saying that the two condemned students had been publicly tried by the student committee two or three years ago, perhaps four. He and others gave no explanations for the delay in carrying out the sentences.

In April 1976, Colored Qadhafi launched the student revolutionary movement. Last April, students convicted of treason were executed at Benghazi University, the site of student riots in January 1976 in which at least 10 persons were killed by government forces. Mr. Zalitai said last week's executions at Tripoli University were the first there.

He said the two students were involved in a "secret anti-revolutionary organization." He added: "It could be communist, extreme Moslem fundamentalist or others because we have so many of them."

Another official said the two had done or said something directly aimed at Colored Qadhafi, but this could not be confirmed.

The hangings were not secret, said an official. They were "witnessed by thousands, known by thousands, talked about by perhaps all — but in a whisper, because of how we feel."

Those feelings, according to two dozen interviews here, apparently range from pride to despair and include much uncertainty.

"You do not understand our system," said

another official. "One fanatic and anyone can be gone, if he starts the people's will working."

This official suggested that the Libyan warning and request that the British prevent the London demonstration came from a fear here that a lone actor, angry at enemies of the revolution abroad, could not be controlled and might do something not officially sanctioned.

Students who demonstrated last month at the British Embassy here to protest Britain's alleged harboring of anti-Qadhafi Libyans had openly hinted at the possibility striking out against them. Their statement, broadcast on Tripoli radio at the time, said, "The student masses blame the British government for receiving the stray dogs," the revolutionary term for anti-Qadhafi Libyans. It stressed that "these persons will be reached by the long arm of the people sooner or later wherever they are."

The hangings apparently were on a do-it-yourself basis. According to officials and witnesses, gallows were constructed, one next to a 10-by-20-foot (3-by-6-meter) portrait of Colored Qadhafi at the entrance to the university, and the two students in their 20s were brought out before thousands in the student body and publicly hanged in a revolutionary spectacle. Some students vomited and ran off shrieking, witnesses said in interviews.

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about the alleged political prisoners or to dismiss them as dangerous.

He then told a story about someone who reportedly disappeared suddenly after making a derogatory comment about green tea. Green is the national revolutionary color of renewal: the Libyan flag is green, and Colored Qadhafi's three-volume revolution manifesto is called "The Green Book."

The official acknowledged that the story might be apocryphal, but he insisted that it had taken on the weight of truth on a larger and more revealing scale.

"People believe it," he said, "because it could happen. Things like that happen."

COLONEL Qadhafi's peculiar and sometimes contradictory statements and actions in foreign affairs have troubled some of his countrymen. In a speech a month ago he publicly suggested that "to vex the United States" Libya could provide the Soviet Union with bases along the country's 1,300-mile (2,100-kilometer) Mediterranean coastline.

"We can change the balances [between the superpowers] a thousand times and turn the tables upside down," Colored Qadhafi said.

But later in an interview here, Foreign Minister Tureiki dismissed the idea.

"We are against any foreign troops in any other country . . . whether it is the United States or Grenada or West Germany or the Soviet in Afghanistan," Mr. Tureiki added: "We don't accept communism and we will never accept communism, and they will never accept communism."

Colonel Qadhafi seemed to be sending another perplexing signal to an African ally recently. Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization, which is fighting to end South African rule in South-West Africa (Namibia), came here earlier this month to see Colored Qadhafi and get more money to supplement the millions of dollars Mr. Nujoma said the Libyan leader has supplied to his rebel forces. For six days Mr. Nujoma was stranded at a seaside hotel, ignored by Colored Qadhafi.

A Libyan official, disturbed by Colored Qadhafi's unavailability, said Mr. Nujoma would someday be the leader of Namibia and that it was a measure of Colored Qadhafi's shortsightedness that he had been kept waiting so long.

Mr. Nujoma laughed at the long wait, but of his sides and a Libyan official said it was insulting and humiliating, almost an unforgivable slight in the revolutionary brotherhood.

Contrast, when Maurice Bishop, the leader of the Caribbean island of Grenada, came to see Colored Qadhafi in 1982, Mr. Bishop stayed at his guest house and spent four days with the Libyan leader.

ARTS / LEISURE

Bill Blass: The Long Slim Line

International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — Bill Blass is Mr. Nice Guy of American fashion and the darling of one and all. Diana Vreeland "adores" him and says he is "very generous, thoughtful and imaginative. He's also totally interested in his clients and totally understands what they

HEBE DORSEY

want." Blass, who must be the most popular dinner escort in town, often takes Vreeland out.

Nancy Kissinger, who wears a lot of his clothes, thinks "he is a unique human being. His clothes are very classic and suited to the way we live. They have a long, slim line which I like." Although she has been wearing a few Saint Laurents lately, she said that the difference is that Blass's clothes "are off-the-rack and, as such, they are the best in the world."

Mrs. Abraham Ribicoff, another elegant woman who carries clothes

with striking flair, is "totally devoted to Bill. He makes you look the way you'd like to look." Barbara Walters feels Blass's clothes are "utterly feminine," and Estee Lauder says, "You always look right in Bill Blass."

Others talk of Blass as totally American, somebody who understands American glamour in the old Hollywood sense. He knows how to say sex-appeal and the women simply adore him for it.

As for the hero himself, he gives the impression of being unaffected by fame. Interviewed a few days before his show, he denied that he was an overnight success. "It took me 40 years," he said, and defined his style as "crisp and casual." The reason he has endured is, "My customer has everything. The idea is come up with something familiar yet new enough for her to want more." His collections, he said, follow a simple rule — "classic and sporty for day and glamorous and sexy at night."

Although his clients are obvious-

ly fashion-conscious, Blass likes to think of them, not as clotheshorses, which is "demode," but as "leaders of their community, active women for whom their houses and families come first."

So what's so special about Blass? John Fairchild, the Women's Wear Daily publisher and a man of few words, said it: "He dresses the rich ladies."

This explains why Blass's collections are as socially important as a opera premiere and a place to see and be seen. His fall collection, shown Monday at the Pierre Hotel, attracted all the socialites in town plus a few San Francisco fans such as Fran Stark, Sally Debenham and Stephenne McKeen who flew in just for Blass's show. This was the first of the big-gum American designers who will be showing in the course of a heavily charged fashion week. For despite European imports becoming increasingly important, the old word here still belongs to American designers, who determine what American women are going to wear throughout the country.

A fashion conservative, Blass is well known for not rocking the boat but making sure he stays on top of the situation. This time, and although his customers favor short hemlines, he did offer quite a few low pleated skirts, dropped to mid-ankle — a trend that has been all over the European collections.

With a lot of pants and shorter skirts as alternatives, this was one of his major fashion issues but one that his customers took immediate stances on. Nancy Kissinger was against "long clothes make me look like I'm outgrown them," she said. So did Barbara Walters, but Mrs. Ribicoff "simply loved them."

Although this collection was split between daytime and evening, all of it had that enchanting fashion-circle look about it and was all about the good life. Even his sportswear had a deluxe dressy — cable-trimmed black leather suits and glittering beaded vests lined inside, grey, grey, men's suits. The long jeans coats in candy colors were elegant and Blass often in them over pants.

Fearless when it comes to color, Blass produced canary yellow, electric blue, amethyst violet and the deepest green this side of Ireland, one of his most explosive combinations. There was a red sequined cardigan with vivid green satin pants. His happiest and most unusual color and was baby pink with camel's hair.

Although Blass gave his customers plenty of evening glitter, the best part of this collection was the understated long cashmere sweat-



Bill Blass



Bill Blass: An understanding of American glamour.

Ray Brown: Bassist in the Foreground

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The master bassist Ray Brown is a heavy cat in several ways. Lounging in the lobby of a fat Parisian hotel earlier this year, he sighed and rubbed his gut: "I need to lose a little weight but I keep running into good restaurants."

When a rhythm section jazz musicians call it being "in the slot," Ray Brown walks in his own slot, and he is at home in more than one. Not many musicians can reconcile time-as-swing with time-as-money so effortlessly.

It's town to play with an all-star formation for a TV special honoring the composer Michel Legrand, he recalled how his career "in the cracks" began. "For some reason, probably by default, I always wound up in some business capacity with every band I played with. The leader comes up to me and says 'now listen, Brown, we got to pick up five thousand tonight, why don't you go and take care of that?' It happened all the time. I got to be pretty good at it. I've been around some pretty sharp negotiators, like Norman Granz. You watch, you listen, it rubs off."

When Tommy Tedesco, one of the hottest studio guitarists in Los Angeles, was hired to work with Nelson Riddle's orchestra accompanying Linda Ronstadt, he asked for "the same privileges and money as Ray Brown."

There was more at stake than an "Artist Parking" pass on a windshield (the other musicians were in the musicians' lot). Brown is the archetypal professional musician, or what ought to be — creative, versatile, dependable, well-paid, and playing is still pay for him.

It would be hard to find a major name in any branch of popular music with whom he has not been featured: from Louis Armstrong to Dudley Moore by way of Duke Ellington and Ronstadt (he's on her current platinum album "What's New?"). Ray Brown has become the standard by which other bassists are measured. By which careers are measured.

Born in Pittsburgh on Oct. 13, 1926, he propelled Dizzy Gillespie's powerhouse big band in the late '40s, accompanied Oscar Peterson for 15 years, was with Jazz at the Philharmonic for 18 years, and his extensive studio experience included a period on staff with the Merv Griffin TV show band. He plays classical music with the New American Orchestra, co-leads a quartet with vibraphonist Milt Jackson — they have just returned from a Japanese tour — works with the jazz trio of movie star and pianist Dudley Moore.

"Michel [Legrand] took us out to dinner last night . . . Brown



Ray Brown when he's up front.

trailed off with a faraway look, on a tangent that was turning into the subject. "He picked us up in his van; he was driving it himself. We were singing and carrying on — my wife and I, Shelley Manne, Kenny Clarke, Michel and his son. That's what it's all about. It's not a grind. I want to live life with minimum nonsense. I must attract people of the same ilk. I like to play with leaders

who drive their own vans, for example. Michel took us to this restaurant owned by three guys, I forgot their names. On the menu there's a picture of one of them holding a tray with the heads of the other two on it. You know they must be funny guys. I called them Larry, Curley and Moe. The food was magnificent."

"Playing with Dudley [Moore] is a pleasure. He's a good piano player, and a fun guy to be around. He lights up a room when he walks in. One day we were finishing up a studio date with Cleo Laine when Dudley's girlfriend, Susan Anton, came through the door. She's, like, six feet tall. He looked up at her from the piano bench, leaped into the air and she caught him. He doesn't plan that stuff, it's just the way he approaches life. That finished off all the cliché ideas you might have about a short man going with a tall woman. We go over to his house and rehearse and the three of us are on the floor laughing half the time. We play for an hour or so and he says 'I'm hungry.' The cook walks in and asks 'what do you eat want?' We give her our orders and then follow her into the kitchen and we all sit there and laugh and eat."

"I still love the road. One-nighters are only a grind if you regard them as a grind. One guy looks at an apple pie and worries about cholesterol and calories, another guy sees something good to eat. I look at a one-nighter tour and start planning my menu. There's this restaurant in Rome . . .

Modern Jazz Quartet on tour (Ray Brown smirking backstage): Milan, May 7; Verona, May 9; Genoa, May 11. American tour continues through May 15.

Louis XIV Art in Louisiana

The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS — The band played "La Marseillaise" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" in ceremonies opening an exhibition of 17th- and 18th-century art associated with Louis XIV, France's "Sun King."

It was also at the Cabildo that the Louisiana Territory was ceded to the United States in 1803.

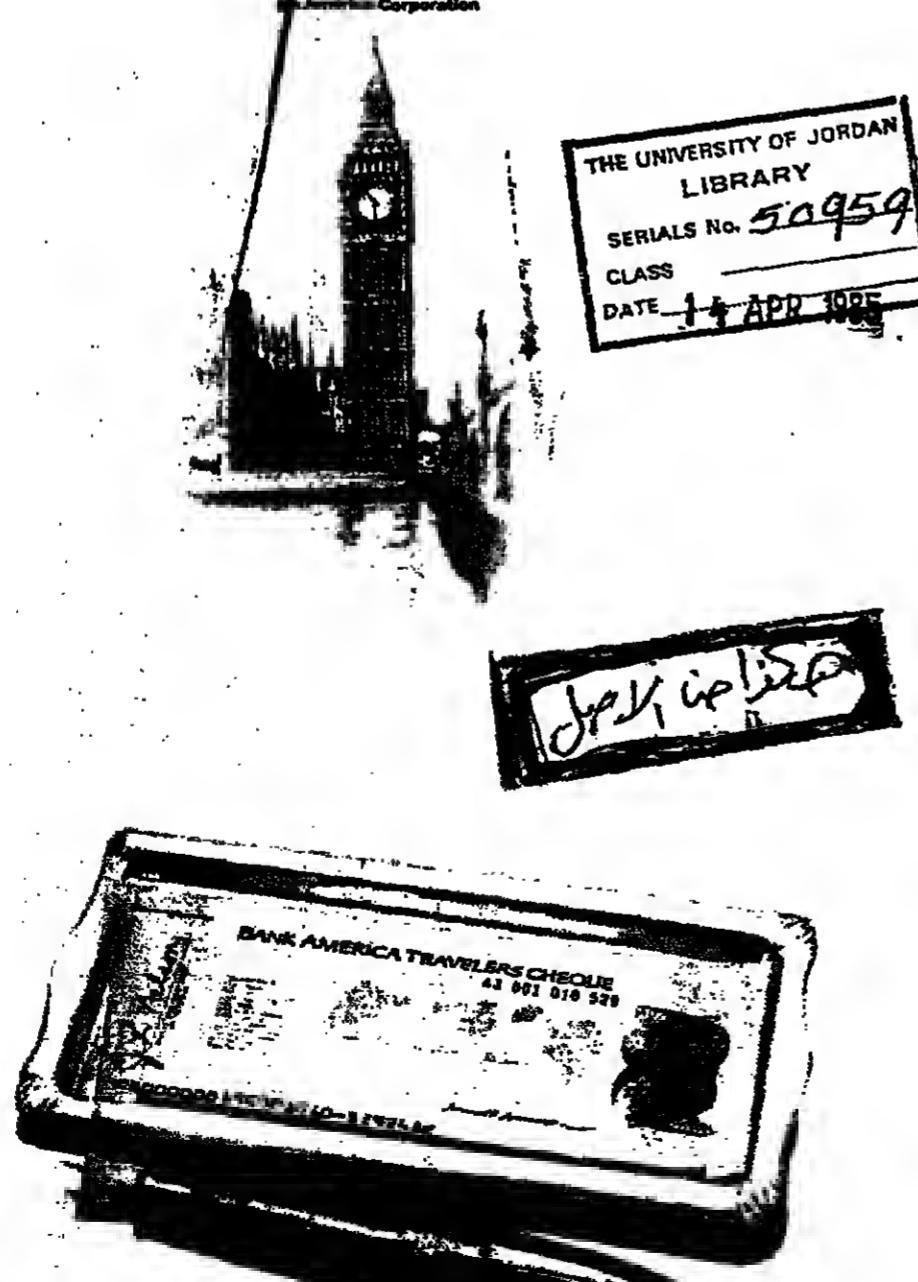
"From Versailles to Batoo Rouge, and from Orleans in France to New Orleans in Louisiana, our ties will last forever and ever," Governor Edwin Edwards said.

"The really significant thing for us is that the objects in the Sun King exhibit have been personally loaned to us by the French people," Edwards said.

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NYSE Most Actives									
Vol.	Wkth	Low	High	Close	Chg.	Chg.			
SouthCo	1,717,40	454	474	474	+1	+1			
Disney	1,217,12	154	154	154	+1	+1			
AT&T n	2,432,17	14	14	14	+1	+1			
IBM	1,142,12	119	119	119	+1	+1			
AT&T	1,296,21	30	30	30	+1	+1			
Boeing	1,244,24	12	12	12	+1	+1			
CoatCo	1,176,20	19	19	19	+1	+1			
WestCo	1,162,21	21	21	21	+1	+1			
Bank of	1,129,20	19	19	19	+1	+1			
Chrysler	1,045,21	26	26	26	+1	+1			
PetrolCo	1,075,22	27	27	27	+1	+1			
General	1,059,21	37	37	37	+1	+1			
Revlon	1,059,21	37	37	37	+1	+1			

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.			
Totals	1171.40	1188.88	1167.40	1180.00	+12.25	+12.25			
Upt	1242.51	1272.65	1250.58	1264.00	+13.21	+13.21			
Comp	433.97	462.50	452.50	462.50	+4.59	+4.59			

NYSE Index									
Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.			
Industrials	221.50	220.50	220.50	+0.50	+0.50	+0.50			
Trans.	121.20	120.20	120.20	+0.20	+0.20	+0.20			
Utilities	221.20	220.20	220.20	+0.20	+0.20	+0.20			
Finance	279.00	268.50	268.50	+1.50	+1.50	+1.50			

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
Buy	Sales	Shy							
April 30	182,251	379,054	3,275						
Prev. 4 p.m.	Vol.	181,251	378,054	3,275					
Prev. Consolidated	Class	91,246,833							

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

NYSE Surges to a 6-Week High

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange climbed to a six-week high Tuesday on 110.6 million shares as big institutions came off the sidelines.

IBM was a leader in the late buying burst after Walt Disney, Miller-Wohl and Cooper Laboratories dominated the action earlier on Tuesday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which managed to end 1.68 Monday, climbed 1.25 to 1,183.00, the highest level since it finished at 1,184.36 March 16. The Dow has gained 52.45 since hitting a low of 1,030.55 April 5.

The Dow transportation average jumped 13.58 to 510.49 — its biggest gain since 16.87 Feb. 24 — and the Dow utilities average rose 1.01 to 126.01, the best gain since a 1.64 surge April 17.

The New York Stock Exchange index spurred 0.89 to 92.97 and the price of an average share increased 32 cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 1.63 to 161.68. Advances led declines, 1,105-515, among the 2,012 issues traded.

The Big Board volume of 110.6 million shares, up from 72.7 million Monday, was the heaviest since 118 million March 16.

"Institutions were in a panic to buy at the end of the session because they were afraid of missing out on a major move," said Trade Latimer of Evans & Co. "All of the quality stocks were involved."

"Everybody has been waiting for a signal buy and many thought they saw it," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. "The market moved ahead of internal dynamics and no aid from the bond market."

"If the rally continues tomorrow, then the market might move ahead for the next few weeks," Mr. Metz said. "But the real world hasn't changed."

Several analysts said much more money will be available soon once California Standard completed its record \$13.2-billion acquisition of Gulf Oil. "That money is going back into stocks, particularly oil stocks," said Peter Furman of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb.

The rally was achieved even though federal funds rates, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, climbed to 11 percent. The rates had risen to 10 percent Monday from 10.5 percent Friday and caused a lull in the bond market.

Southern Co. (ex-dividend) was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 16 to 147 after a block of 1,62,400 shares at 14%.

AT&T was third, up 3 to 164. AT&T's stock

plans announced its intention to purchase \$100 million of the company's stock.

IBM was fourth, rising 24 to 116. IBM Monday hinted would make some adjustments on its PC home computer. Among the other high technology issues, Telekyne gained 2% to 153.44 and Motorola 24 to 123.14.

Miller-Wohl was the fifth most active issue, up 5 to 19.4. A group of company officers has proposed a \$13-a-share takeover offer. Analysts said someone else might make a bid.

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plans announced its intention to purchase \$100 million of the company's stock.

IBM was fourth, rising 24 to 116. IBM Monday hinted would make some adjustments on its PC home computer. Among the other high technology issues, Telekyne gained 2% to 153.44 and Motorola 24 to 123.14.

Miller-Wohl was the fifth most active issue, up 5 to 19.4. A group of company officers has proposed a \$13-a-share takeover offer. Analysts said someone else might make a bid.

The Big Board volume of 110.6 million shares, up from 72.7 million Monday, was the heaviest since 118 million March 16.

"Institutions were in a panic to buy at the end of the session because they were afraid of missing out on a major move," said Trade Latimer of Evans & Co. "All of the quality stocks were involved."

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Japanese Most Stressed, Swedes Calmest, Says Study

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Japanese executives are chain smokers and have a low sex drive because of stress at work. U.S. and West German executives are boozers. Swedish executives don't drink as much as their national statistics suggest they do. Egyptian and Nigerian executives are big pill-poppers. As for British executives, their stress-related habits are moderate.

These are the findings of a 10-country International Management Survey, one of the first international comparative studies on executive stress. It compares levels of stress in five industrialized countries — the United States, Japan, West Germany, Sweden and Britain — and in five rapidly developing countries — Nigeria, Brazil, Egypt, Singapore and South Africa.

Judging from the survey's results, stereotypes about hard workers and high-stressed executives are all wrong. Cary L.

Job dissatisfaction
was found to be a
frequent cause of
stress.

Cooper, professor of organizational psychology at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, and one of the originators of the study, found that executives in rapidly developing countries suffer from much higher levels of stress than do executives in the industrialized countries. "They are being subject to rapid sociological, technological and economic change," said Mr. Cooper.

Among respondents in industrialized countries, U.S. executives do not, as might have been expected, suffer from the highest level of stress, but rather the Japanese do.

The survey measures stress by looking at three standard symptoms, depression, anxiety and psychosomatic tendencies. To get an idea of the main causes of stress, executives had to answer questions about job dissatisfaction, a standard indicator of stress, and were given 28 sources of pressure to rank according to their impact on work performance.

On a comparative scale, the Japanese respondents are more depressed than everybody except the Brazilian and the Nigerian participants. They also have the highest percentage of respondents that are potentially unstable. Contrary to what might be expected, the Japanese respondents do not enjoy working until they drop. As large a percentage of Japanese respondents feel as in other countries that long working hours, deadlines and overwork are important causes of stress.

"In Japan the work ethic is so different from anywhere else," says one Japanese executive. "The long hours that are expected of us are a major source of conflict in my office."

Again, somewhat surprisingly from technology wizards that are driving some U.S. and European industries into the ground, the source of stress most often mentioned by Japanese respondents (32 percent compared to 18.9 percent from the United States and 14.5 percent from West Germany) is the pressure to keep up with new technology. "The pace of having to keep ahead of the West may be taking its toll," says Mr. Cooper.

U.S. executives, on the other hand, are trying to kick the stress habit. Increased individual and corporate concern with executives' health may be winning over "workaholism" and the Puritanistic U.S. respondents have the third lowest score on the overall mental-health index. Unlike any other country, there are no U.S. respondents that suffer from either severe instability or a high risk of instability. And a comparatively low percentage of respondents (18.5 percent) are potentially unstable.

Executives in the United States complain as much about long working hours and overwork as other respondents, a sign that U.S. executives may not be enjoying all that work as much as they would like everybody else to believe they do. Other sources of stress that U.S. executives mentioned more often than others are working for an incompetent boss (30.2 percent), having to fit into a rigid corporate culture where you can't have your own ideas (36.3 percent), and a feeling of lack of power and influence (16.5 percent).

Swedish executives show the lowest level of depression and anxiety. The West Germans drove the second-lowest. Both

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on April 30/May 1, excluding fees.

Fiscal fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm EST.

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5</

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The firm will also have a strong international presence with offices in New York, Chicago, London, Paris, Geneva, Lausanne, Hong Kong and Tokyo.

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

French Bank Sets Overseas Expansion

Credit Agricole, the French arm's cooperative bank, is planning the first steps of what it hopes will be a large international network.

The Paris-based bank is one of the largest in the world, and one analyst said the latest moves indicate that it seems set to shake off its "slumbering giant" image.

Recently the bank upgraded its New York office to a branch and named Ivar Haffter to head it. He formerly was the New York representative.

The Milan office will be upgraded in June and Roland Veron, currently Milan representative, will serve as general manager, Milan branch, and will oversee the bank's activities in Italy.

Also in June, the bank plans to open a branch in London. It will be headed by Alain de Franchis, who is currently a senior vice president of

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain		Armstrong Whit		Imperial Arm		
British Airways	Year	1983	1982	1983	1982	
Revenue	2,250	2,050	2,050	1,950	1,950	
Net Profit	510	510	510	510	510	
Per Share	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	
Morris & Spencer	Year	1983	1982	1983	1982	
Revenue	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050	
Net Profit	510	510	510	510	510	
Per Share	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	
Tarmac	Year	1983	1982	1983	1982	
Revenue	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	
Net Profit	400	400	400	400	400	
Per Share	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	
Canada	Domtar	Year	1983	1982	1983	1982
Revenue	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Net Profit	400	400	400	400	400	400
Per Share	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Husky Oil	Year	1983	1982	1983	1982	
Revenue	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050
Net Profit	510	510	510	510	510	510
Per Share	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Italy	Banco di Napoli	Year	1983	1982	1983	1982
Revenue	6,500	7,200	6,500	7,200	6,500	7,200
Net Profit	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Per Share	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Malaysia	Uhd Motor Wks	Year	1983	1982	1983	1982
Revenue	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Net Profit	400	400	400	400	400	400
Per Share	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
United States	Amer Express	Year	1983	1982	1983	1982
Revenue	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050
Net Profit	510	510	510	510	510	510
Per Share	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
General	Greumann	Year	1983	1982	1983	1982
Revenue	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Net Profit	400	400	400	400	400	400
Per Share	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15

Montagu Forms Swiss Company

Samuel Montagu & Co. (Holdings) Ltd. of London has formed a Geneva-based finance company with Banque Leu AG and Banque Gutwiler, Kurz, Bungen, SA of Switzerland.

Samuel Montagu (Suisse) SA will be 56 percent held by Montagu and 22 percent each by the other two partners.

Hugo Böilly will serve as chairman of the new company. Others on the board are David R.W. Potter, Mitchell E. Shirvani, Jean-François Kurz and Ewald Gassner. Paul Briguet has been appointed manager.

the international division and the bank's London representative.

A spokesman for the bank in New York said these moves are an "expression of Credit Agricole's move toward international business."

The bank plans to open offices this year in San Francisco, Cairo, Hong Kong and Beijing, and to upgrade its Frankfurt representa-

tive office and open new offices in Singapore and Tokyo in 1985.

Drexel Burnham Lambert Ltd. of London has appointed Mark Fox-Andrews managing director. He succeeds Paul Thompson, who joined Dean Witter Reynolds Commodities Ltd. early in April as managing director. Mr. Fox-Andrews moves to London from Sydney, where he was acting chairman of Drexel Australia Ltd.

Hammond Bank Ltd. of London has appointed Harold Collett a director. He previously was a director of Nordic Bank in London.

Gulf Trust and Credit Ltd. has appointed Simon C.H. Watson managing director and chief executive. As managing director he succeeds Richard A. Harrison, who has left the bank. Previously Mr. Watson was deputy head of corporate finance at Lloyds Bank International in London. Gulf Trust and Credit is a London-based unit of Gulf Trust and Credit SA of Panama.

Kredietbank, Belgium's third largest commercial bank, has appointed Louis Delmotte to the post of president. He has been the bank's acting president and managing director since February. He filled a post vacated by Edward Wauters, who is awaiting trial on charges of tax fraud in connection with his activities as president of the Royal Antwerp Football Club. Mr. Wauters, however, will remain a managing director of the bank. Mr. Delmotte was previously a senior managing director of Kredietbank in Tokyo.

Midland International has appointed Raymond Soudah chief manager of its Hong Kong branch. He succeeds Anthony Pearson, who is returning to Midland Bank International in London to take up a new post. Mr. Soudah formerly was country treasurer, Japan, and division treasurer, Asia-Pacific banking group, with Cribbank in Tokyo.

Pan American World Airways Inc. has moved its internal German service and Central European headquarters from Frankfurt to Berlin. Conrad R. Jacoby, formerly based in Miami as the New York-based carrier's vice president-passenger services, will head the internal German service and Central European region as general manager. Siegfried H. Ruffer has been named managing director-Frankfurt, with the additional responsi-

bility for all marketing activities in the Central European region. Mr. Kuffert previously was Pan Am's managing director-Berlin.

First Commercial Bank of Taipei has upgraded its London representative office to a branch and named T.L. Huang general manager. Previously, he was the bank's chief representative in London.

Multibanco Comex SNC of Mexico City has appointed Alan J.

Harrison general manager of its London branch. He was general manager of the bank's Singapore office, which recently was closed after less than two years of opera-

tion. In his new post, Mr. Harrison's responsibilities will include overseeing the bank's operations in Europe, the Middle East and Asia.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has named Karl R. Burkhardt general manager of its Zurich office and Walter Besana assistant general manager of its Italian office.

General Foods Corp. has named David Sofie a vice president. He is managing director of General Foods Ltd., a U.K.-based unit, and area director, Northern Europe, for General Foods Europe. General

Foods is based in White Plains, New York.

Barclays Merchant Bank has named Peter Kemp an executive director. He moves to London from Wellington, where he was managing director of Barclays New Zealand Ltd.

National Westminster Bank PLC has named John Pocklington senior international executive for its Northern Europe region. He is based in London and succeeds Don Lefever, who retired. Formerly, Mr. Pocklington was senior regional manager, Far East and Australasia region, in London. In addition,

Peter Duffy has been appointed senior accounts executive of the Bank's U.K. region, international banking division. He succeeds Alan Atkinson, who was transferred to Sydney as senior representative for Australia.

James Scully a director, succeed-

ed James Scully a director, succeeding Mr. Scully recently retired as secretary of the Australian Department of Trade, a post he held for six years.

Barclays Foods Co. has named Robert Drape a corporate vice president. He is president of the Chicago-based food and consumer products concern's Bearclaw Europe division.

Banque Nationale de Paris has opened an office in Miami and named Jean-Claude Aigrain to head it.

By BRENDA HAGERTY

in London

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All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

12,500,000 Shares

International Harvester Company

Common Stock
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Prudential-Bache
Securities

Wertheim & Co., Inc.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
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ABD Securities Corporation

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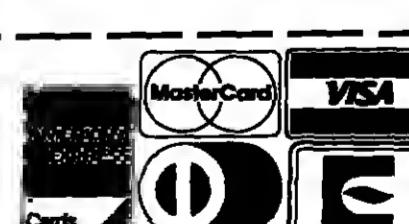
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SPORTS

Nets Surprise Bucks, 106-100; Celtics and Jazz Win

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatchers

MILWAUKEE — Center Dar-Dawkins pumped in 32 points, finding two 3-point plays in the first 90 seconds, to lead the New Jersey Nets to a 106-100 National Basketball Association upset victory over the Milwaukee Bucks in today's opener of their Eastern Conference semifinal playoff.

In the other Eastern semifinal, the Boston downed New York, 102-92, in the West, Utah defeated

NBA PLAYOFFS

Boston, 105-95 (Los Angeles had an 1-0 series lead over Dallas in a 134-91 victory on Saturday). New Jersey was to meet Milwaukee in Game 2 here Tuesday night, the Dallas was to play in Los Angeles. On Wednesday, Boston host New York and Utah will at home against Phoenix. The Nets, who eliminated defending champion Philadelphia in

the playoffs' first round, trailed for most of the first three quarters before taking the lead, 70-69, on Otis Birdsong's baseline jumper with 1:40 left in the third period. The Nets went on to a 77-73 advantage going into the final quarter.

After Milwaukee guard Junior Bridgeman cut the margin to 77-75 at the start of the fourth period, an 11-2 New Jersey tear opened an 88-77 lead with 7:29 to play. Darvin Cook hit two jumpers and Mike Gminski completed a three-point shot.

The Bucks drew to within 90-84 on Marques Johnson's reverse layup at 5:47, but Michael Ray Richardson's backcourt steal and easy lay-up put the Nets ahead, 92-84. Milwaukee's Alton Lister scored on a dunk with 2:15 to go, cutting the gap to 97-92, but Dawkins came back with a dunk and a free throw for a 100-92 lead at 1:30.

A lay-up by Bridgeman and two free throws by Paul Pressey moved

the Bucks to within 100-96 with 58 seconds remaining, but Dawkins countered with a 3-pointer and two free throws within 23 seconds to put the Nets safely out front, 103-96.

Birdsong finished with 18 points for the winners, while Buck Williams had 15, Richardson 14 and Albert King 10. Johnson's 23 points led Milwaukee, while Bridgeman added 20, Mike Demevey 13, Bob Lanier 13 and Sidney Moncrief 10.

Milwaukee led, 28-21, at the end of the first period and widened its lead to 50-40 on Pressey's dunk with 2:04 to go in the second before settling for a 50-44 lead at halftime.

Dawkins, one of the league's most foul-prone players, was whistled only three times while Lanier and Lister fouled out trying to guard him; Dawkins had 16 of his 18 free throws. "If I continue playing like this," said Dawkins, "we can go a long, long way." New

Jersey turned the ball over only 7 times and Williams's 17 rebounds helped the Nets to a 19-7 edge on the offensive boards.

Celtics 110, Knicks 92

In Boston, Kevin McHale scored 25 points and Larry Bird had 23, while Robert Parish sparked two first-half surges, as the Celtics whipped New York, 110-92. Bird, who also had three steals and blocked two shots, reinforced an already sore right ankle with 3:33 left in the game but was expected to be ready to play Wednesday.

Bernard King, who had scored more than 40 points in each of the Knicks' four opening-round games against Detroit, was held to 26. McHale limited King to 6 in the second period — when Boston took control.

Leading 39-30, the Celtics went on a 10-2 spurt to build a 49-32 edge with 5:59 left before halftime. Parish sunk three of the five field goals and assisted on the other two.

Parish had also scored 7 points in a 17-2 first-quarter surge that produced a 27-14 lead. He finished with 19 points.

Boston shot 63 percent from the floor in the first half (compared with 39 percent by the Knicks) and led, 64-44, at intermission. Rory Sparrow, with 14 points, was the only Knick beside King in double figures.

Jazz 105, Suns 95

At Salt Lake City, Adrian Dantley scored a game-high 36 points in leading Utah to a 105-95 victory over Phoenix. The Jazz surged to a 17-point lead during the fourth quarter and the Suns never got closer than the final margin.

Rookie Thurl Bailey, who was 4-for-4 from the field in the first period (when he also had 6 rebounds), finished with 24 points for the winners. Walter Davis led a lackluster Phoenix attack with 21 points. (AP, UPI)



Ken Griffey slid past Milwaukee's Bill Schroeder to cap a 13th-inning Yankee rally Sunday.

3 Expo Hurters Stifle Phils, 5-2

United Press International

PHILADELPHIA — Andy McGaffigan combined with two other pitchers on a four-hitter Monday night and Tim Wallach hit a two-run fourth-inning double to propel the Montreal Expos to a 5-2

MONDAY BASEBALL

victory over the Philadelphia Phillies.

McGaffigan (1-0), obtained by the Expos on opening day from San Francisco as part of a trade for Al Oliver, allowed three hits in his 7½ innings; Gary Lucas had six hits to hit his 10th career.

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She obtained her teacher's license in 1976.

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The Derby Trial helped determine that he is ready to compete as an athlete again, Carpenter said. "This horse takes a little time. He's going to be able to carry the weight. I think he can take all the training and drilling."

The derby favorites are now expected to be Swale and the filly of Althea and Life's Magic.

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New Lyubimov Uproar

Yuri Lyubimov, the Soviet theater director whose work was often too controversial for Moscow, is stirring up a new storm with his unconventional staging of Verdi's opera "Rigoletto" in Florence. On Saturday, the orchestra conductor, Bruno Bartoletti, walked out, saying that working conditions were "intolerable." It was announced later that Hans Graf, an Austrian, will replace Bartoletti. The opera is due to open Saturday at the Teatro Comunale as part of the Maggio Musicale festival. The baritone, Piero Cappuccilli, abandoned the lead role days after his arrival when Lyubimov brushed aside his objections to the sets and to his being dressed as a clown, rather than the court jester Verdi had envisioned.

In addition, the Czechoslovak soprano Edita Gruberova pleaded ill-health, and the third major role was threatened: after the tenor Peter Dvorsky requested "home leave," Antonio Salvadore will be Rigoletto and Jenny Drvalova of Greece will open as Gilda, festival officials said. Ladislav Berler, the festival director, vowed at a news conference that "the show will open on schedule ... or I'll leave too." Lyubimov was dismissed in March as director of the Taganka Theater, which he founded 20 years ago in Moscow, and expelled from the Soviet Communist Party after a long and outspoken stay in the West.

Prince William will be getting his first Jaguar when he turns 2 in June. People the Sunday newspaper, said the two-seat scale model, a gift from the state-backed Jaguar car company, will have an electric motor, leather seats and walnut dashboard — and cost as much as \$34,000. But a Buckingham Palace spokesman said reports that the car would cost a small fortune were "absolute rubbish." The spokesman said Jaguar was giving "a very simple toy" to the son of Prince Charles and his wife, Diana, on his birthday June 21, and "the cost would be a matter of a couple of hundred pounds." About \$300.

People said William's little Jaguar is a model of the \$2,000 XJS Cabriolet and "two or three times as expensive as the real thing." It said Jaguar experts had spent 1,500 hours on the toy. The palace spokesman said he understood the car was pedal-powered and built by Jaguar trustees.

The composer-conductor Andre Previn, 55, has been named music director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, replacing Cesare Maria Giorda, who resigned for health and personal reasons. Previn, music director of the Pittsburgh Symphony since 1976, announced the move to orchestra members after a concert Saturday in Pittsburgh.

An orchestra of Soviet emigres

will put on concerts in 14 cities in the United States, Canada and Western Europe in May and June to pressure the Soviet Union into freeing the dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov and his wife, organizers say. "The only weapon we have is publicity. The Soviets will be embarrassed. They can be forced to liberate them," Edward Lozansky, a former Soviet physicist and the organizer of the tour, said. Lozansky is head of the International Sakharov Committee, a group of scientists who monitor human rights abuses in the Soviet Union. Sakharov and his wife are in intermediate jail in the Soviet city of Gorki, and both are in ill health. The concert dates are: Rochester, New York, May 9; Toronto, May 10; Boston, May 13; Washington, May 16 (the date at the White House, is tentative); New York, May 21; Amsterdam, May 24; Brussels, May 25; and Paris, May 26; Paris, May 28; Bern, May 30; Geneva, May 31; Zurich, June 1; Milan, June 2; and London, June 5.

A \$50-million palimony suit has been filed against Andrew Bransberg, 42, producer of the 1981 version of "The Postman Always Rings Twice" and "Being There," by his five-in-lover and her young daughter, Dolly Magnin, 35, a former model who said Bransberg asked her to have his child, and their 8-year-old daughter, Clemence, claim the producer has not kept written promises to support them with "the best of everything."

The palimony suit, filed in Los Angeles, seeks \$25 million in punitive damages. The suit charges that Bransberg stopped payment of the mother and daughter's expenses April 1. Magnin has gone to court to obtain \$2,500 for temporary living expenses.

OBSERVER

Rub-a-Dub, Half-a-Tub

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I needed a bathtub and knew precisely the bathtub I wanted. I had bathed in the original model in 1966. It was situated in a second-rate hotel in Paris. It was about six feet long and maybe three feet deep — deep enough and wide enough, I noted at the time, to drown the quarreling couple on the other side of the onion-skin wall whose yammerings were disturbing my reading of Marcel Proust.

Yet, it was a tub big enough for a grown man to read in, and very comfortably too, while floating full length upon wavelike of warm, soapy water. It rested on four claw-shaped, metallic feet from which the white paint was flaking away.

In a very similar bathtub I once spent a good part of a London winter, floating full length, reading *Macaulay* and, by frequently turning the hot-water faucet, managing to avoid freezing to death in my unheated apartment.

Bathtub tycoons sneered when I described the bathtub I had in mind. The idea of a tub supported on claw feet amused them. Of course they used to make them like that, but — so "old-fashioned." There was no demand nowadays, customers wanted higher style, and so forth, and so on with the usual excuses you get from incompetent industries.

It was a surprise to discover that the American bathtub industry was in trouble. We have become accustomed to the decline of the auto industry and the steel industry and are resigned to a not so distant future when Asia will supply all our cars and steel. But the bathtub, the very foundation of the plumbing supremacy of the United States, seemed one product that would flourish as long as there was a soap opera in the American afternoon.

Upon re-examining the bathtub sector, I noted that signs of decline had been present for a long time. The typical bathtub, as exemplified in my New York tub, is just large enough to bathe a 2-year-old and is apt to overflow if 10 inches of water is invaded by a fully grown person carrying an 800-page book. By resting the lower point of the spine on the tub's bottom, bracing both feet high on the wall above the faucets and pillowing shoulders and head

against the back wall, you can get a little puddle of water to splash over the hips.

This is not bathing; this is a modern variation of the Chinese water torture.

My search for a bathtub big enough to survive a winter in New York led to a miserable discovery. The bathtub industry does still make tubs big enough to submerge an entire body. They came equipped with water jets distributed around the sides to create a swirling whirlpool massage action of the sort recommended for people suffering from lumbago and ankle sprains.

I was informed, though, that customers for these things actually seem to buy them because the jet action produces erotic stimulation. Reading *Macaulay* requires cool concentration. Who can possibly concentrate on the politics of Lord Rochester while being hideously tickled by jets of water? For that matter, who wants to go through an entire winter being subjected to erotic water massage every time the bathroom breaks down?

The bathtub industry seems to have got itself into the same unsatisfactory situation that bevels the auto industry. It offers the little dinky model, whose only virtue is that it cuts down on water consumption, and the big gizmo with its old-fashioned big-car connotations of wealth and sexual fantasy.

What is missing is the bathtub equivalent of a car that is also no longer available — a car with running boards that make it easy for people to climb into a spacious seat where they can enjoy plenty of leg room and a good view of the road without risk of fracturing their skulls.

The bathtub fitting these specifications would sit well off the floor (on claw-shaped feet), provide a deep layer of water to support a body fully at ease amid a thick lather of soap bubbles, and enable the bather to doze a bitter winter day immersed in the soothng caresses of Marcel Proust without artificial stimulations to get out of the tub and risk freezing to death while searching for a copy of *Penthouse* magazine.

New York Times Service

Versatile Vittorio Gassman

Scene Stealers From 'Macbeth' to Kafka to Eleonora Duse

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herald Tribune

FLORENCE — Vittorio Gassman is the most versatile figure in the Italian theater. Lou Chaney, virtuoso of disguises, was known as the man of a hundred faces. Gassman might qualify as the man of a hundred

erasions gap between teacher and pupils. He is as excited over the project as they are. Now and then he halves a scene to demonstrate how a line should be read, a gesture executed, a bit of business improved, an entrance or exit made.

During a break he settled in a canvas chair to talk theater. First about his "Macbeth." He has accomplished a rare theatrical feat in transforming that play into a hit.

"Many actors dread 'Macbeth,'" he explained. "Among them the superstition survives that the mere mention of its title breeds bad luck. I defied angry by declaring it was my favorite Shakespeare tragedy, though I have often played Hamlet or Othello. I love the challenge of it. I couldn't find an Italian translation that more than faintly captured the grandeur of the play. Another challenge. So I wrote the Italian text myself. Critics have judged it fresh and clear."

"There is such a lamentable shortage of good new plays in Italy that we actors must turn authors. Two of our best playwrights — Dario Fo and Eduardo de Filippo — are actors who write for themselves. I am trying to persuade established authors to collaborate on writing plays on given subjects. This lack of dramatists is a pressing problem everywhere today."

"Another problem is the education of actors and hence this school, Gordon Craig, the theatrical visionary and one of my idols, opened an academy for his dramatic training just around the corner from here in 1908. It was closed by World War I and is now a cinema. In a sense, La Bottega is its replacement. Boys and girls get in the movies being chosen as types, but few of them know anything about real acting and when there is a change in fashion that is the end of their careers. The movies eat up the types very rapidly. Probably the great actor is born with talent. A critic once wrote that only God can make a Bearbeit tree. But even the great actor must study to perfect his art and the young actor with a gift for his professorial role betrays no gen-

ius, a great actor, can profit by a knowledge of technique."

"Films? There are two in the offing. First, a 'Don Quixote' with myself as the romantic old knight and with Alberto Sordi as Sancho Panza, to be directed by Mario Monicelli. Then, there is another I should like to direct, the first film of Pirandello's 'Six Characters.' Many Pirandello stories and a few of his plays have been filmed, but never his chief 'oeuvre. It tempts me greatly."

Gassman had made his reputation on the Italian stage before several of his Italian film comedies brought him international recognition and took him to Hollywood for a spell. He looked forward to the experience — he was married to an American, Shirley Winters, his English was perfect and he was a name, but he remembers the studio didn't know what to do with him.

"That was in the 1950s in the middle of the McCarthy witch hunt. I was a foreigner and they didn't concern me personally, but many of my friends were being persecuted and blackballed. Television was on the rise and the film producers were in a panic, repeatedly remaking their old hits in hopes of recapturing their lost audiences and failing to do so."

This summer he is returning to California, but not as a contracted studio actor. He is going to perform his "Evening with Vittorio Gassman" in Los Angeles. Its opening is scheduled for Aug. 26 and thereafter it will tour the United States.

This one-man show has had enormous success on the continent. He has played it in Italy and Spain, in Italian, and in France, at the Avignon Festival and in Paris, with enormous success.

In it he recites, reminiscences, clown and talks of acting and action. He has now prepared the English version. It includes a dramatization of a Kafka story about an ape who, having learned human speech, relates his transformation to a scientific congress. Another hero is Pirandello's play, "The Man With a Flower in His Mouth," the tale of a lonely man who, stricken by a fatal malady, haunts a provincial railroad



Vittorio Gassman on stage in one-man show.

station to forget his doom by talking to strangers.

Pirandello introspection is followed by a recital of "To be or not to be" and the tragic tone then switches to a music-hall romp with a trio of his students, and a circus episode in which he impersonates a swordswallower, a ringmaster, an acrobat, a tumbler, a lion-tamer and a lion.

A superb raconteur, he recalls his early days on stage and recalls a famous actor-relative, Enrico Zucconi, once Eleonora Duse's leading man. Zucconi reluctantly obliges questioners who pest him to tell about the great Duse.

Imitating Zucconi, Gassman fidgets, screws up his face, walks about nervously as he struggles for words. He opens his mouth, but again hesitates, not finding the right words. Finally, he gives sign that he has found it. The house is in rapt attention. "She was . . . she was . . . she was . . . she was . . . a terrible bitch!"

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